

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1955

VOL. XIII, No. 10, PAGES 237-264

EISENHOWER PLANS

President's 175 Requests Shift
Emphasis to Foreign Policy

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

EXTEND EXCISE TAX?

INCOME TAX CUT:

LOBBY STANDS,

DEMOCRATIC PLAN

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The Authoritative Reference On Congress

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Congressional Quiz

1. Q--Doesn't the law prevent Congressmen from raising their salaries while they're in office?

A--The Constitution permits Congressmen to vote themselves a pay raise at any time. But it says no Member of Congress may be appointed, during his elected term, to a federal office for which a salary increase was provided during the same term. Thus, no present Member of Congress may be appointed a federal judge or to certain positions in the Justice Department during the 84th Congress because salary raises for those posts were authorized in a bill which became law March 2.

2. Q--When Congress raised the pay of its own members, could it also have voted an immediate raise for President Eisenhower?

A--No, it could not have given the President an immediate increase. The President's salary -- but not the Vice President's -- is affected by a Constitutional limitation. Article II, Section 6 says the President's salary "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." In 1949, when the President's pay was raised to \$100,000, Congress rushed to complete action on the bill before Jan. 20, when President Harry S. Truman was to be sworn in for a new term. The bill became law Jan. 19.

3. Q--Are lawmakers introducing more legislation in the 84th Congress than they did in the 83rd Congress?

A--Yes. As of Feb. 28, Representatives had introduced 4,993 measures, or 985 more than they introduced during the corresponding period in the 83rd Congress. The Senate total was 1,384 as of Feb. 28, up 86 over 83rd Congress introductions during the corresponding period.

4. Q--How much of the money authorized for Congressional investigations is actually spent?

A--During the 83rd Congress, \$8,175,394 was authorized for probes, but only \$5,354,681 was reported spent. Senate committees reported spending \$2,984,672 of the \$4,585,844 they were authorized for inquiries. House committees were authorized \$3,589,550, but reported spending only \$2,370,009.

5. Q--Are investigations of communism still occupying center stage with Congressional committees?

A--So far in 1955, there seems to be a trend away from investigations of communism. Only two committees, the Senate Judiciary and the House Un-American Activities, have held hearings pertaining to communism during the first two months of the 84th Congress. During a typical 13-month period of the 83rd Congress, there were 28 probes in the field of communism and internal security.

6. Q--Two Senators concerned with the issue of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska have suggested a substitute proposal which would provide commonwealth status for the two territories. How would this work?

A--As commonwealths, the territories would be relieved of paying federal taxes. They could elect their governors and judges and, as at present, their legislators. The proposal was offered by Sens. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) and J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.).

7. Q--A bill to raise the pay of classified government employees has been approved by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. When did civil service workers last receive a pay raise?

A--A wage increase of 10 percent, retroactive to July 1, 1951, was authorized by Congress on Oct. 19, 1951.

8. Q--The Senate on Feb. 25 approved tax treaties with Belgium and Japan. What are these treaties designed to do?

A--The treaties provide for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes.

9. Q--With how many nations has the U.S. negotiated such tax treaties?

A--Seventeen, including Japan. The treaty with that nation, however, have not yet gone into effect.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (4) 214; (5) 207; (6) 229; (7) 233; (8) 224.

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EISENHOWER PLANS

President's Requests Reflect Shift in Emphasis From Domestic Programs to Foreign Affairs

After one year of groundwork and another of heavy construction, President Eisenhower has begun his third year with 175 legislative recommendations designed to consolidate the record Republicans will place before the voters in 1956.

Moreover, according to Congressional Quarterly's analysis, the President's emphasis apparently has shifted from domestic matters to foreign affairs and military security.

The time-table has evolved along these lines:

1953 -- The terrain was surveyed and the framework on which the President later hung his program was rejoined. Problems like farm price supports were turned over to study commissions. Federal agencies were reorganized. Legislation on foreign policy was subordinated.

1954 -- Mr. Eisenhower tossed Congress a 232-point work load crammed with such major domestic recommendations as the omnibus tax revision and farm price support programs. Congress granted 150 of his legislative requests.

1955 -- Most of his first-term domestic legislative goals attained, the President is concentrating on smoothing rough edges, sharpening tools already provided, and edging ahead with expansion of pilot programs. With world tension high, emphasis has shifted to security against Communist aggression.

1955 KEY POINTS

Key points in the 1955 program include treaties for defense of Formosa and Southeast Asia (already ratified by the Senate), and for tapping West Germany's military resources in Europe's defense.

Also on the list of measures calculated to strengthen allies are the reciprocal trade program (passed by the House) and proposals to reformulate foreign aid. Mr. Eisenhower has asked Congress to back up foreign policy by extending the draft (which the House has done) and reorganizing the military reserves. (For full list, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 239ff.)

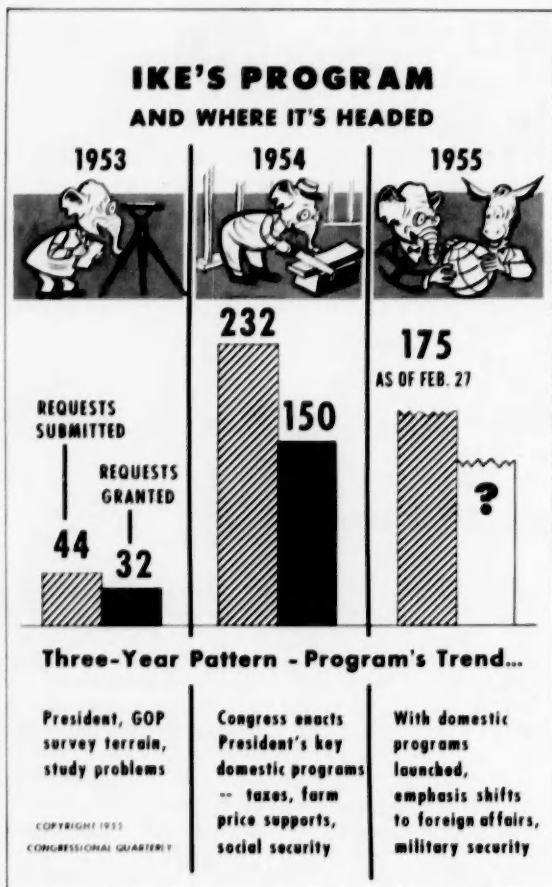
While the President may be content to decorate the structure of his domestic program with finishing touches, Democrats may attempt extensive remodeling. They already have challenged his tax and power programs. The outlook for 1956, a Presidential election year, is uncertain. Republicans may confine themselves to exploiting programs enacted in 1953-55, or they may launch surveys of a fresh set of problems.

Evolution of the GOP farm program illustrates the three-phase cycle. In 1953, the President retained the inherited program with little change. In 1954, he won enactment of flexible price supports and most other points of the farm program developed by his advisers. His 1955 program consists of fringe adjustments, like a shift in the drought aid formula, not directly related to price supports -- and a plea that Congress beat back attempts to revive rigid supports.

TYPICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Another farm recommendation -- enactment of a program to aid low-income farmers -- may herald Phase One of a new cycle.

Typical of the 1955 domestic program is a request for a revolving fund to help states and



municipalities plan public works. This aid program was launched on a small scale in 1954; now the President wants to expand it. Similarly, he seeks to implement his "partnership" approach.

Several points of Mr. Eisenhower's domestic program lapsed a year behind schedule in progressing through the three-year cycle. Study of school and highway needs extended beyond 1953 through 1954, so that requests for basic legislation were delayed until 1955. Proposals for school and highway aid are among the few major new domestic programs submitted to Congress this year.

PRESIDENT PERSEVERES

Most other major points of the President's 1955 domestic program are recommendations not approved by Congress in 1954. He has renewed his requests for health reinsurance, Hawaiian statehood, postal rate boosts, and suffrage for citizens below the age of 21. In all, Mr. Eisenhower has bounced back 31 legislative requests not granted in 1954. Most were relatively minor points of omnibus programs.

An unsuccessful 1953 request for amendment of the immigration law was dropped from the 1954 program but appears on the 1955 agenda.

The President has dropped 46 recommendations rejected in 1954, mostly in the domestic field. He may ask for action later in the session, but as of March 1 he had not renewed recommendations for revision of grazing laws, validation of wiretapped evidence, and exemptions from the Buy American law. He resubmitted requests for two amendments of the Taft-Hartley labor law, but soft-pedaled 17 others.

1955 Highlights

Highlights of President Eisenhower's 175-point 1955 legislative program, through March 1, as analyzed by Congressional Quarterly:

Treaties for defense of Formosa and Southeast Asia.

Authority to use U.S. armed forces to defend Formosa and the Pescadores against Communist Chinese attack.

Treaties to link West Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Extension of the military draft.

Reorganization of the military reserves, including establishment of a program related to universal military training.

Extension of the reciprocal trade law for three years, with authority for further reductions of tariffs.

Establishment of a system to encourage broader coverage by private health insurance through reinsurance against extraordinary losses.

Federal aid for construction of schools, mainly through federal purchase of school bonds.

Expansion of federal aid for highway construction.

Statehood for Hawaii.

Increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents to 90 cents an hour.

Aid for low-income farmers.

Increased postage rates.

Pay raises for postal and other civil service employees, and for Congressmen and federal judges.

Implementation of a "partnership" power policy, restricting federal participation in favor of local public and private initiative.

Grant of suffrage to citizens younger than 21.

Permanent increase in the \$275 billion federal debt ceiling.

Authorization of 70,000 public housing units in two years.

Fact Sheet

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

Congressional Quarterly checked President Eisenhower's messages to Congress and his other statements Jan. 1-March 1, 1955, and extracted all legislative proposals that could be pinned down to specifics. They totaled 175.

This total included 31 resubmissions of requests not granted by Congress in 1954. Another 46 requests not granted in 1954 were not resubmitted in 1955.

Three of the President's 1955 requests were negative; Congressional inaction would constitute favorable action. In effect, the President asked Congress not to take certain action, such as reduction of taxes.

Ground Rules

Because requests for ratification of treaties carry over from one Congress to the next (unlike other legislative proposals, which must start from the beginning in a new Congress), CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1953 on.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out the regular functions of the government. But CQ included a few appropriation requests submitted in special messages to Congress (rather than in the Budget or in supplemental appropriation messages), and requests for funds for programs that were not permanently authorized (e.g., international relief programs). All authorization requests were included.

Excluded from the list of legislative requests were:

Measures that the President endorsed but did not request. Proposals advocated by officials of the executive branch but not specifically by the President.

Suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, without Presidential requests for specific action. Nominations.

Mr. Eisenhower's legislative requests were broken down into CQ's regular subject categories. Excluding Appropriations, they are:

Agriculture	Labor
Education and Welfare	Military and Veterans
Foreign Policy	Miscellaneous and Administrative
	Taxes and Economic Policy

These major categories were divided into sub-categories. Although the number "175" is a fair tabulation of Presidential proposals, it is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. Another tabulation -- lumping some requests together and dissecting others more minutely -- might add up to a slightly different total. CQ's tabulation is designed to permit analysis of Congressional action on the President's program in the CQ Boxscore later in the session.

In 1954, Congress approved 150 of the President's 232 legislative requests, for a Boxscore batting average of .646. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 37ff.)

The President's legislative requests:

Agriculture

1. Enact a program to aid low-income farm families. (A)
2. Keep 1954 flexible supports farm law in effect. (A)
3. Adjust drought aid to local conditions and prescribe more equitable state-federal sharing of costs. (A)
4. Extend the Mexican Farm Labor program. (G)
5. Increase to \$80 million new loan authority for the rural telephone program. (G)
6. Grant a higher level of new rural electrification loans. (G)
7. Decrease substantially the forward authorization for payments to farmers in the 1956 crop year under the Agricultural Conservation program. (G)

Key

President Eisenhower's legislative requests were included in messages to Congress. A symbol in parentheses following each request indicates in which message it was made. (Treaty requests are followed by the date the request was sent to the Senate.)

Key to the symbols, the date the message was delivered, and CQ Weekly Report pages on which the message is printed:

Symbol	Message	Date	Page
A	State of the Union	Jan. 6	20
B	Foreign Trade	Jan. 10	46
C	Civil Service	Jan. 11	48
D	Postal	Jan. 11	49
E	Draft, Reserves	Jan. 13	51
F	Military Benefits	Jan. 13	53
G	Budget	Jan. 17	71
H	Economic Report	Jan. 20	78
I	Formosa Policy	Jan. 24	99
J	Health	Jan. 31	118
K	Schools	Feb. 8	143
L	Highways	Feb. 22	192

Symbols preceding a request indicate:

*Resubmissions of 1954 requests which were not granted by Congress.

#Negative requests; Congressional inaction would constitute favorable action.

Education and Welfare

HEALTH

- *1. Authorize "a reasonable capital fund" to reinsure private health insurance plans. (J)
2. Establish a mortgage loan insurance program for private construction of health facilities, limiting insurance to less than loan's face value and limiting an insured mortgage to less than property's full value. (J)
3. Authorize federal-state matching funds for medical care of public assistance recipients in the existing four categories (aged, blind, disabled, and children). (J)
4. Set federal share at 50 percent, up to a maximum derived by multiplying \$6 a month by the number of adults on the public assistance rolls, and \$3 a month by the number of minors on the rolls. (G)
5. Provide separate funds for extension of federal-state programs serving mothers, crippled children, and children requiring special health services. (J)
6. Authorize funds for special projects to develop better medical care techniques for such persons. (J)
- *7. Unify Public Health Service grants-in-aid in one program. (J)
8. Establish separate funds for the extension and improvement of existing state health services. (J)
9. Authorize funds for special projects to develop improved health techniques. (J)
10. Strengthen grant-in-aid program for the improvement of mental health. (J)
11. Authorize new program of grants for projects to improve administration and care in mental institutions. (J)
12. Authorize a five-year program of federal grants to state vocational education agencies for training practical nurses. (J)
13. Authorize the Public Health Service to provide graduate and training programs in public health, including mental health. (J)

14. Set up PHS training programs in specialties for graduate nurses. (J)
15. Improve the status and survivor benefits of the PHS Commissioned Corps. (J)
16. Remove termination date of Water Pollution Control Act. (J)
17. Strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. (J)
18. Provide increased appropriations for PHS research into air pollution. (J)
19. Amend the pure food and drug laws. (A)
20. Raise the U.S. contribution to the UN World Health Organization. (J)

EDUCATION

1. Authorize three-year \$750 million program for federal purchase of school bonds issued by communities unable to sell such bonds "at a reasonable interest rate." (K)
2. Authorize federal support, matched by the states, of a lease-purchase plan in which state school building agencies would build schools and rent them to school districts until the principal and interest were repaid and the districts took title to the buildings. (K)
3. Authorize appropriations to build up an initial reserve fund in each state building agency equal to one year's payment on principal and interest on bonds issued. (K)
4. Authorize three-year, \$200 million program of grants-in-aid to impoverished school districts limited to amounts sufficient to enable such districts to issue bonds or participate in the lease-purchase program. (K)
5. Authorize federal payment of half the administrative cost of state programs designed to work out long-term solutions of school financial problems. (K)
6. Expand federal programs for research, fellowships, teacher training, and related activities. (H)

HOUSING

- *1. Authorize contracts for 35,000 new public housing units annually in fiscal 1956 and 1957. (A)
- *2. Give the President "greater latitude" in the use of his power to vary, "in the light of economic conditions," the terms on which the federal government underwrites home mortgages. (H)
3. Raise the insurance authorization of the Federal Housing Administration. (H)
4. Authorize an additional \$100 million in capital grant authority for urban development and redevelopment in fiscal 1955, and \$200 million for each of the two following fiscal years (1956 and 1957). (G)
5. Permit national banks to make conventional real estate mortgage loans with maturities up to 20 years, and to make construction loans with a maximum duration of about nine months. (H)

OTHER

1. Establish a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (A)
2. Authorize awards to citizens who contribute to the advancement of civilization. (A)
3. Provide grants to the states for the improvement of their juvenile delinquency projects. (J)
- *4. Reduce and limit to 50 percent the federal share of public assistance grants to future recipients who also receive OASI benefits. (A, G)

Foreign Policy

TRADE

- *1. Extend the (Reciprocal) Trade Agreements law for three years. (B)
- *2. Authorize reduction of existing tariffs on selected commodities by as much as 5 percent a year for three years. (B)
- *3. Authorize, over three years, reduction to 50 percent ad valorem of any tariff rates currently above that level. (B)

- *4. Authorize in a three-year period reduction, by no more than one-half the rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1945, of tariffs on goods not currently imported, or imported "in negligible quantities." (B)
5. Retain existing peril point and escape clause provisions. (B)
6. Approve the proposed revision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (B)

AID

1. Approve U.S. membership in the proposed International Finance Corporation. (B)
2. Provide \$3.5 billion in new obligatory authority for mutual security programs in fiscal 1956. (G)
3. Provide funds for the U.S. and the United Nations technical cooperation programs. (B)
4. Continue U.S. support of refugee and other international relief programs. (G)

TREATIES

Consent to ratification of:

1. Mutual Defense Treaty between U.S. and Republic of China. (Transmitted 1/6/55)
2. Convention with Canada on Great Lakes fisheries. (1/26/55)
3. Agreement providing for accession of Federal Republic of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty. (11/15/54)
4. Agreement with Federal Republic of Germany providing for termination of occupation regime. (11/15/54)
5. Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. (11/10/54)
6. Extension to Netherlands Antilles of convention with Netherlands on income taxation. (7/24/54)
7. Convention with Belgium on estate and succession taxation. (6/22/54)
8. Protocol amending slavery convention. (5/27/54)
9. Convention with Japan on estate, inheritance, and gift taxation. (5/7/54)
10. Convention with Japan on income taxation. (5/7/54)
11. International Telecommunication Convention. (7/27/53)
12. Convention to facilitate importation of commercial samples and advertising material. (7/7/53)

OTHER

1. Give the President broad authority to use U.S. forces to protect Formosa and the Pescadores. (I)
2. Remove "inequitable" and "discriminatory" provisions in immigration law. (A)
3. Amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to authorize compensation of U.S. nationals for claims against the Soviet Union, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania for property and other confiscation and war losses. (G)

Labor

1. Raise the minimum wage to 90 cents an hour. (A)
2. Extend the coverage of minimum wage legislation. (A)
- *3. Require employers to file non-Communist affidavits. (A)
- *4. Permit workers on strike for economic reasons to vote in representation elections. (A)
5. Enact measures dealing with the "Eight-Hour Laws" that apply to federal contractors. (A)
6. Liberalize federal compensation benefits paid to injured longshoremen and harbor workers. (G)
7. Aid states through a grants program to develop industrial safety programs. (G)

Military and Veterans

DRAFT, RESERVES

1. Extend the 24-month draft four years. (E)
2. Extend the doctors and dentists draft two years. (E)
3. Permit men between 17 and 19 to volunteer for six months training, followed by 9½ years in the active reserves. (E)

4. Grant Selective Service authority to induct men between 18½ and 19 for the six-month training program. (E)
5. Authorize the program for four years. (E)
6. Set \$30 a month as basic training pay for participants in the program. (E)
7. Divide reserve forces into two groups -- a ready reserve and a non-organized group of combat veterans and persons with essential civilian skills. (E)
8. Authorize recall to active duty of men who served less than two years. (E)
9. Reaffirm authority to grant "other than an honorable discharge" to reservists who do not participate in reserve training. (E)
10. Authorize, where needed, assignment to the National Guard as the obligated reserve service of men completing active training, but require approval by the state governor concerned. (E)
11. Provide basic training in the active services for men enlisting in the National Guard. (E)
12. Permit the states to maintain in peacetime organized militia forces to replace National Guard units called to federal service. (E)

MILITARY BENEFITS

1. Raise military pay on a selective basis. (F)
2. Make no increases for the first two years of enlisted service and the first three years service of an officer. (F)
3. Increase hazardous duty pay on a selective basis. (F)
4. Equalize survivor benefits according to rank for active and retired personnel. (F)
5. Raise the per diem travel allowance to \$12. (F)
6. Provide more housing for service families. (F)
7. Authorize reduced rentals for those living temporarily in substandard housing. (F)
8. Authorize "dislocation" allowances for married personnel moving to new posts. (F)
9. Provide medical care for dependents of servicemen in both military and civilian medical facilities. (G)
10. Extend the armed services Dependents Assistance Act. (G)

VETERANS

1. Extend the veterans' direct home loan program to July 25, 1957. (G)
2. Permit payments on principal and proceeds from loan sales to be used for new loans. (G)
- *3. Limit the time in which a veteran of the Korean conflict may file claims for certain unemployment benefits. (G)
4. Grant new authority for construction and improvement of VA facilities. (G)

Miscellaneous - Administrative

GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNED

- *1. Grant statehood to Hawaii. (A)
2. Raise salaries of Members of Congress and federal judges. (A)
- *3. Propose a constitutional amendment to reduce the voting age. (A)
- *4. Cooperate with the states to help "citizens in the nation's service overseas" to vote. (A)
5. Extend the Reorganization Act of 1949. (A)
6. Continue the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (A)
7. Provide funds for U.S. participation in international trade fairs. (B)
8. Provide funds for a Coordinator of Public Works in the Executive Office of the President. (A)
- *9. Allow residents of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., to purchase their homes and establish self-government. (G)
- *10. Grant home rule and suffrage to citizens of Washington, D.C. (A)
11. Provide non-occupational disability insurance in Washington, D.C. (A)
12. Provide 26 weeks of benefits under D.C. unemployment insurance law for qualified persons unemployed for that period. (H)

CIVIL SERVICE

1. Raise pay of all employees under the Classification Act selectively, except for those in the top grade, GS-18. (C)
2. Grant similar salary increases to employees covered by the Foreign Service Act. (C)
3. Grant similar salary increases to doctors, dentists, and nurses in the Veterans Administration's Department of Medicine and Surgery. (C)
4. Consolidate laws regulating the number of positions in the three top civil service grades. (C)
5. Remove ceiling on number of positions in the top civil service grades. (C)
- *6. Authorize a contributory system of voluntary health insurance for civilian government employees and their dependents, one-third of the cost to be borne by the government. (C)
7. Put all federal employees, including military careerists, under Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance. (A)
- *8. Retain the civil service and military retirement systems as independent programs. (A)
9. Resume payments to the civil service retirement fund on a modified pay-as-you-go basis. (G)
10. Consolidate legislation dealing with the training of federal workers. (C)
11. Permit federal agencies to use outside facilities for training employees. (C)
12. Authorize government-wide policies to govern the outside training program. (C)
13. Increase federal workers' per diem travel allowances. (C)
14. Improve conditions, including allowances and leave, affecting U.S. citizens employed overseas by the government. (C)
15. Shift the financing of some workmen's compensation payments for federal employees to the federal employing agency. (G)

POST OFFICE

- *1. Increase postal rates on first-class (letter) mail. (D)
- *2. Provide a two-step increase in second-class mail rates (D)
- *3. Raise postage on third-class mail. (D)
- *4. Create an independent permanent commission with authority to adjust postal rates "under broad policy guidance of Congress." (D)
5. Grant postal workers a five percent increase in basic salary rates. (D)
- *6. Include in new legislation descriptions of key jobs and the appropriate salary ranges for them, and grant the Post Office Department authority to allocate remaining posts to a "proper level in the salary schedule" based on duties and responsibilities as compared with key positions. (D)
7. Incorporate a guarantee against salary cuts as long as the employee "occupies the same or a position comparable" to the one he held when the new salary plan went into effect. (D)
8. Provide that certain services performed by the Post Office, such as those for the blind, be regarded as "part of general welfare services," and that the costs of such services "not be borne by users of the mails," but provided for by direct appropriation. (D)
9. Adopt a formal policy to insure that in the future the Post Office Department will be essentially self-supporting. (D)

Taxes and Economic Policy

TAXES, CUSTOMS

- #1. Make no income tax reductions in 1955. (A)
2. Continue existing corporation tax rates. (A)
3. Continue existing excise tax rates. (A)
4. Coordinate and reduce the frequency of information returns required from employers withholding income and social security taxes. (G)
5. Strengthen enforcement of income and social security tax collections. (G)
- *6. Tax U.S. corporations' income from foreign subsidiaries at 14 percent below domestic rates. (B)

7. Defer taxes on income from U.S.-owned foreign branches until it leaves the country where it was earned. (B)

8. Permit a regulated investment company, with the bulk of its assets in the form of tax-exempt securities, to "pass through" to its shareholders the tax-exempt status of income received from such securities. (H)

9. Improve customs administration and procedures. (B)

*10. Improve import valuation methods. (B)

*11. Increase to \$1,000 (from \$500) semi-annually the duty-free allowance for tourists. (B)

ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to build a new medical research center with a nuclear reactor designed for medical research and therapy. (G)

2. Authorize the AEC to make plant improvements and construct other production facilities. (G)

3. Authorize the AEC to construct new weapons research facilities. (G)

4. Authorize the AEC to build new developmental atomic reactor projects. (G)

5. Authorize the AEC to establish an international training school in reactor technology. (G)

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

1. Encourage partnership arrangements on resource developments among the federal, state, and local governments, and private enterprise. (G)

*2. Approve the Upper Colorado River Basin reclamation project. (A)

3. Approve the Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation development. (G)

4. Authorize federal participation in the Cougar Reservoir (Ore.). (G)

5. Authorize federal participation in the Green Peter-White Bridge Reservoir (Ore.). (G)

6. Authorize federal participation in the Rocky Reach Reservoir (Wash.). (G)

7. Authorize a survey to determine whether hydroelectric power can be economically developed from the tides at Passamaquoddy Bay. (G)

*8. Require the TVA to pay an adequate rate of interest to the Treasury on appropriated funds invested in TVA power facilities. (G)

9. Increase the appropriation and establish a revolving fund for public-works planning advances to states and municipalities. (H)

10. Enable the federal government to cooperate with Pennsylvania in providing for surface water drainage in the anthracite coal region. (G)

11. Enact a national water resources policy. (A)

*12. Require federal payments to non-federal owners of water resources projects when federal power developments benefit from these projects. (G)

13. Enact a 10-year, \$101 billion program to modernize highways, with emphasis on federal development of the interstate highway system. (L)

14. Finance the federal share of the program through special bonds, to be paid off from gasoline and diesel oil tax receipts. (The President urged Congress to consider other recommendations by advisory and study groups, but did not say specifically whether or not he favored their enactment.) (L)

OTHER

*1. Increase the permanent \$275 billion debt limit. (G)

2. Extend the Small Business Act. (G)

3. Increase the lending authority of the Small Business Administration. (H)

4. Raise "substantially" the maximum fine that may be imposed for violation of the Sherman antitrust law. (H)

5. Extend the Defense Production Act for two years. (G)

6. Extend for two years Title II (dealing with national defense contracts) of the First War Powers Act of 1941. (A)

7. Expand the Department of Commerce Area Development Program, designed to aid economically "depressed" communities. (H)

8. Establish a limitation on new long-term contracts to pay ship-operating-differential subsidies. (G)

*9. Incorporate the Washington National Airport. (G)



Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- Income Tax Cut
- Background on Excise Taxes
- Lobbyist Registrations
- Convention Reports
- Economic Outlook

INCOME TAX CUT

Swift House action on a proposed \$20 income tax cut gave usually well prepared pressure groups only a brief interval for lobbying. They recovered deftly for Round Two of a fight that may last until Election Day, 1956. But the first round was strictly ad lib, so far as the lobbies were concerned.

The tax bill is one of the year's top issues, lobby representatives told Congressional Quarterly. But the bill reached a House vote before they had a chance to marshal their forces. Elaborate campaigns usually are executed when so much money and so many basic principles are at stake.

With no time to organize letter-writing campaigns and other grass roots pressures, these groups had to skip preliminaries and rely on direct lobbying -- usually saved for late phases of a legislative struggle. They scurried to Capitol Hill to press their views on individual Congressmen, and inspired a brief rain of telegrams.

Both sides virtually conceded that the House would vote the tax cut, so lobby activity on that side of the Capitol served as a warm-up for the battle in the Senate. (For House Action, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 223; for Senate Action, see p. 251.) The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., for example, polled Congressmen in an effort to plan its strategy.

HEDGE AGAINST VETO

Tax-cutters formulated their strategy late in the game. The tax reduction was attacked to a relatively non-controversial Administration bill to extend "temporary" corporation and excise tax rates one year beyond the scheduled March 31 expiration date.

Democratic leaders reasoned that the President would hesitate to veto the tax cut if the veto would cost the Treasury nearly \$2 billion in fiscal 1956 excise and corporation taxes. The \$20 tax cut would reduce fiscal 1956 revenue \$815 million by allowing taxpayers to reduce their annual payments \$20 for each personal exemption, effective Jan. 1, 1956.

Advocates of the reduction -- led in the pressure sphere by Americans for Democratic Action and the Congress of Industrial Organizations -- conceded that they

would have a harder time pushing the measure through the Senate than the House. Opponents of the cut -- led by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers -- counted on the Senate to block the proposal.

PAYOFF COMING

The Senate Finance Committee, initial battleground in the upper chamber, disapproved the tax cut. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 223.) Losers in that engagement carried the fight to the Senate floor. Opposing forces got set for the pay-off duel in the Senate-House conference committee.

Although not set for the tax clash as it developed, lobbies didn't hesitate on where they stood. Basic tax policies provided the answers.

ADA opposed 1954 tax relief because, it said, the benefits were concentrated in the upper income brackets. In agreement with the CIO, ADA believes tax cuts in lower brackets are more in line with the principle of taxation according to ability to pay, and provide greater stimulation to the economy.

The Chamber of Commerce said the proposed cut would lead to a "spiral of inflation." The Chamber and the NAM consistently have urged emphasis on tax relief for business and investors.

SAME BASIC PRINCIPLES

While the form of the 1955 tax cut proposal differs from unsuccessful Democratic efforts in 1954, basic principles of the issue are similar. In 1954, ADA and CIO favored bills and amendments to raise personal exemptions by \$100 or more, while the Chamber and NAM were opposed. The lobbies hope the arguments they circulated at the grass roots last year will be remembered and applied in 1955.

The Chamber, NAM, ADA, and CIO all oppose the existing excise tax structure. ADA and CIO want reductions of rates and perhaps eventual elimination of all excises. The Chamber and NAM want excises eventually placed on a broader base, such as a general manufacturers levy, to replace taxes on individual items. ADA and CIO oppose any tax related to a general excise or sales levy, which they consider "regressive."

Spokesmen for individual industries engaged in perfunctory lobbying for reduction of excises, but realized they had little chance for success.

CIO favored extension of the 52 percent corporation tax, scheduled for reduction to 47 percent, for at least one year beyond March 31. The Chamber "reluctantly" endorsed the extension, although -- like NAM -- it believes rates are so high that investment is discouraged.

Fact Sheet

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND ON EXCISE TAX

Excise tax rates would be extended by a bill (HR 4259) under consideration in the 84th Congress. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 251.) These rates were first set in 1951, and were extended for one year, with certain adjustments, in 1954. Legislative background on excise tax rates:

ACTION IN 1951

In an attempt to place the defense program on a more nearly pay-as-we-go basis, Congress in 1951 approved a bill (HR 4473, PL 183, 82nd Congress) to increase taxes by \$5.7 billion annually. President Harry S. Truman first asked for a \$16 billion increase, later reduced his request to \$10 billion. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1951, p. 409.)

The House Ways and Means Committee reported a bill June 18 that would raise \$7.1 billion from new excise taxes. The House passed the bill June 22.

The Senate Finance Committee worked on the problem almost three months before reporting, on Sept. 18, a bill which would raise \$5.5 billion. Amendments from the floor of the Senate changed the bill in many details, but did not effect major changes in revenue yields. The bill, as amended, was passed Sept. 28.

A House-Senate conference worked out a compromise bill that would raise \$5.8 billion, but this was rejected by the House on Oct. 16. A second conference report contained minor changes reducing the revenue yield. This was accepted by the Senate Oct. 18 and the House Oct. 19. The measure was "reluctantly" signed by the President on Oct. 20 as the Revenue Act of 1951. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 409ff.)

PROVISIONS

The Act increased personal income and corporate taxes, and increased and extended excise taxes to March 31, 1954. The estimated revenue yield was \$5.7 billion. The Act was designed to increase personal income taxes by \$2.2 billion, corporation taxes by \$2.2 billion and excise taxes by \$1.2 billion.

ACTION IN 1954

Another excise tax bill (HR 8224, PL 324, 83rd Congress) was passed in 1954. The measure was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee on March 4, and by March 31 had been passed by both chambers and signed by the President as the Excise Reduction Act of 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 495ff.) The Act eliminated some excise taxes, reduced others, and extended excise taxes until April 1, 1955.

PROVISIONS

The Act extended for one year excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, vehicle fuels, and vehicles, including automotive parts and accessories. The Act

Excise Tax Rates

This chart shows how the House version of a bill (HR 4259) to extend existing excise tax rates for one year, to March 31, 1955, would affect federal revenues.

- Col. 1 -- Unit of tax
- Col. 2 -- Existing rates, as increased by the Revenue Act of 1951 and extended to April 1, 1955, to be continued by HR 4259.
- Col. 3 -- Old rates, to become effective after extension of existing rates expires.
- Col. 4 -- Increased collections, in millions of dollars, due to continuation of existing rates for one year.

	1	2	3	4
Liquor Taxes				
Distilled spirits	Proof Gallon	\$10.50	\$9.	\$127
Beer	Barrel	\$ 9.	\$8.	85
Still wine				
Contain less than 14% alcohol	Wine Gallon	\$ 0.17	\$0.15	10
Contain 14-21% alcohol	"	\$ 0.67	\$0.60	
Contain 21-24% alcohol	"	\$ 2.25	\$2.	
Contain over 24% alcohol	"	\$10.50	\$9.	
Sparkling wine, liqueurs, cordials	"	\$ 3.40	\$3.	
Champagne or sparkling wine	"	\$ 1.92	\$1.60	
Liqueurs, cordials	"	\$ 2.40	\$2.	
Artificially carbonated wine	"			
Tobacco				
Cigarettes	1,000	\$ 4.	\$3.50	185
Manufacturer's Excises				
Gasoline	Gallon	\$ 0.02	\$0.01½	250
Passenger cars and motorcycles	Sale price	10%	7%	300
Trucks, buses, truck trailers	"	8%	5%	60
Auto parts and accessories	"	8%	5%	56
Retailer's Excises				
Diesel and special motor fuel	Gallon	\$ 0.02	\$0.01½	7
TOTAL EXCISES				\$1,080

(SOURCE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION)

reduced to 10 percent, effective April 1, 1954, the 20 percent excise tax on furs, jewelry and luggage; toilet preparations; electric light bulbs and tubes; cameras, lenses and film; leases of safe deposit boxes; and most general admission tickets exceeding 50 cents. It also reduced to 10 percent the 15 percent tax on sporting goods, mechanical pencils and lighters, transportation, local telephone and telegraph messages; and the 25 percent tax on long distance telephone calls. The act reduced to 5 percent, effective April 1, 1954; the 10 percent excise tax on home appliances such as refrigerators and freezers.

The measure retained the 20 percent excise tax on admissions to horse and dog races and cabarets and on club dues and initiations. The 11 percent excise tax on firearms, shells and cartridges was also retained.

Admissions costing 50 cents or less, admissions to school athletics (excluding post-season games), admissions to amateur civic theater performances, and admissions to non-profit museums and planetariums were exempted from excise taxes.

The Act also required that the tax on regular matches, then 2 cents per 1,000, and the tax on cutting oil, then 6 cents per gallon, should not exceed 10 percent of the manufacturer's price.

PRESIDENT'S STAND

"Last year we had a large tax cut and, for the first time in 75 years, a basic revision of federal tax laws. It is now clear that defense and other essential government costs must remain at a level precluding further tax reductions this year. Although excise and corporation income taxes must, therefore, be continued at their present rates, further tax cuts will be possible when justified by lower expenditures and by revenue increases arising from the nation's economic growth. I am hopeful that such reductions can be made next year." State of the Union Message, Jan. 6, 1955.

"However, further tax reduction remains a firm goal of this Administration, and our policy is directed to achieving both the savings in expenditures and the economic growth that will make such reductions possible.

"I hope that tax reductions will be so justified next year. If so, I shall recommend a reduction in taxes to spread the relief fairly among all taxpayers in a way which will be the most effective to relieve individual tax burdens and to increase incentive for effort and investment." Budget Message, Jan. 17, 1955.

LABOR TAX PROGRAM (CIO)

The tax program outlined by CIO President Walter P. Reuther in his annual report to the 1953 CIO national convention and in testimony before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Feb. 10, 1955.

Policy -- "The federal government's tax policy should be geared toward strengthening consumer buying power and eliminating inequities from the tax structure."

"By concentrating on measures to strengthen low and middle income groups the government can contribute to the over-all economic objective of increasing consumption and providing a firmer base for economic expansion."

Corporations -- "The 52 percent corporate tax rate should be retained at least until April 1, 1956."

Individuals -- "The burden on low income families must be eased by raising personal exemptions....Any general overhaul of the tax system must be directed at strengthening the basic principle -- taxation according to ability to pay.

"The CIO has advocated that the present \$600 personal income tax exemption should be raised immediately to \$800, and eventually to \$1,000."

Excises -- "Excise taxes must be reduced and eventually eliminated on a priority basis....At all costs, we must avoid such socially and economically unsound measures....Talk of a sales tax or a manufacturer's excise tax by government officials in the face of current economic prospects and needs is gross irresponsibility."

Constitutional Amendment -- Opposed any Constitutional limitation on income tax rates as contrary to the principle of "ability to pay."

How Much Revenue?

The tax bill (HR 4259) under consideration by the 84th Congress would extend certain excise and corporate income taxes, and grant a \$20 individual income tax cut. This table shows Treasury Department figures on income derived from each tax source.

Col. 1 -- 1954, in millions, (add six zeros).
Col. 2 -- Estimated, 1955, in millions.
Col. 3 -- Estimated, 1956, in millions.

	1	2	3
Individual Income			
Taxes	\$21,635	\$21,100	\$22,000
Corporation income and excess profits	21,522	18,466	17,034
Alcohol	2,797	2,733	2,832
Tobacco	1,580	1,590	1,622
Manufacturers			
Excise			
Gasoline	835	915	725
Lubricating oils	68	78	80
Passenger cars and motorcycles	867	880	675
Trucks, buses, and trailers	149	139	98
Parts and accessories (cars)	135	152	102

BUSINESS TAX PROGRAM (NAM)

The National Association of Manufacturers in January published a booklet entitled, "A Tax Program for Economic Growth." Highlights of the booklet:

Corporations -- There should be an orderly plan for reduction in corporate and individual progressive tax rates over the next five years. The goal should be a limit of 35 percent on both taxes.

Excess Profits -- Such a tax should never again be enacted regardless of fiscal emergencies.

Individuals -- There should be successive annual reductions of 16 percent in the progressive element of each rate bracket of the individual income tax for a period of five years to a top not in excess of 35 percent. There should be no increase in personal exemptions.

Double Taxation of Dividends -- Reduction in income tax rates for corporations and individuals would greatly ease the burden. There should be further study of double taxation.

Excises -- Federal excises should be replaced by a uniform excise tax on all end products of manufacture, except food for human and animal consumption; drugs; seeds, fertilizers and associated agricultural items; raised-print material for the blind; and religious articles.

Constitutional Amendment -- Favors limiting the range of federal income tax progression and/or setting a ceiling on the income tax. NAM would reserve to the states the exclusive use of death and gift taxes.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

REGISTRANT - THOMAS D. BLAKE, 3026 N St. N.W., Washington 7, D.C. Filed 3/4/55.

Employer -- U.S. Cuban Sugar Council 1910 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- Sugar and trade with Cuba.
Compensation -- \$850 monthly.

REGISTRANT -- FLORENCE DE HAAS DEMBITZ, attorney, 1025 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/2/55.

Employer -- Benj. Graham, 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "Further the participation of U.S. in the development and operation of an International Commodity Reserve Plan."

REGISTRANT -- ROBERT A. DRUM, chairman of the board, Metz Brewing Company, Omaha, Neb. Filed 3/2/55.
Legislative Interest -- Excise tax on beer.

REGISTRANT -- B.T. FITZPATRICK, 1101 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/3/55.

Employer -- Wood, King and Dawson, 48 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "...Affecting the interests of national banks" (S 968, HR 3770, S 1160 and HR 4260).
Compensation -- \$22,500.
Expenses -- "Approximately \$2,500."

REGISTRANT -- HAROLD F. HAMMOND, executive vice president, Transportation Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/23/55.

Employer -- Transportation Association of America, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

REGISTRANT -- JOHN J. LYONS, 3133 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 8, D.C. Filed 3/4/55.

Employer -- Scully Signal Company, Melrose, Mass., and G. & W. H. Corson, Inc., Plymouth Meeting, Pa.
Legislative Interest -- HR 2128.

Compensation -- \$500 under temporary arrangement.
Previous Registration -- Feb. 16, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 690.)

REGISTRANT -- DONALD L. O'TOOLE, attorney, 350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/1/55.

Employer -- U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- Sugar and trade with Cuba.
Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

REGISTRANT -- P. T. PATTERSON, manager, Mail Contractor Association, 5205 Sangamore Rd., Glen Mar Park, Md. Washington 16, D.C. Filed 2/28/55.

Employer -- National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 E. Capitol St., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "To promote any bill of benefit to the Association or individuals thereof."

Compensation -- Salary as manager of Mail Contractor Association.

REGISTRANT -- BAILEY WALSH, attorney, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/1/55.

Employer -- United Manufacturing Company, 3401 N. California St., Chicago, Ill.

Legislative Interest -- "Subchapter B of Chapter 36 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

REGISTRANT -- BAILEY WALSH, attorney, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/1/55.

Employer -- Lion Manufacturing Company, 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Legislative Interest -- "Subchapter B of Chapter 36 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Law and Public Relations

REGISTRANT -- MORISON, MURPHY, CLAPP AND ABRAMS, 839 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/2/55.

Employer -- Pickett Development Committee, Blackstone, Va.

Legislative Interest -- "...Affecting the disposition of Camp Pickett, Va."

Previous Registration -- Feb. 21, 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 218.)

Convention Report

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

NAME -- National Association of Secondary-School Principals, 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1929.

MEMBERSHIP -- 15,000 educators, 90 percent of which are high school principals, with the remainder made up of assistant principals, college professors who teach school administration, and other educators interested in the problems of principals.

PURPOSE -- "The advancement of secondary education by providing a clearing house of discussion bearing upon the problems of administration and supervision, by encouraging research,....fostering professional ideals, and by formulating a working philosophy of secondary education."

AFFILIATION -- National Education Association.

PRESIDENT -- Leland N. Drake, principal of Mohawk Junior High School, Columbus, Ohio.

The Secondary-School Principals, at their 39th annual convention Feb. 18-22 in Atlantic City:

Went on record as opposing "compulsory" military service prior to age 18½ or graduation from high school.

Said the Administration's proposed school bill is "inadequate to meet the crucial needs in education" because it reflects an "apparent plan of delay" in meeting current school needs; "increased federal control of educational administration;" and "unrealistic and impractical" views of the "established" needs of distressed school districts.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

What is the United States' economic outlook?

National pressure groups, working hard to find the answer to this question, are coming up with differing predictions, a Congressional Quarterly survey showed. But all agreed that no major depression is in sight for the next decade.

Business organizations took the most optimistic view. They claimed a high level of production and consumption would be maintained easily if businessmen were granted "adequate incentives" in the form of tax relief and lessened federal controls.

Labor spokesmen worried over unemployment in certain industries, were convinced that maximum prosperity could be attained only if a positive program of federal aid was adopted -- in the form of tax relief for low-income consumers, "adequate" public housing and school construction, high-level farm supports, and liberalized world trade.

Farm groups foresee good times ahead, but some of the major lobbies feared that the farmer will continue to receive a relatively small share in the over-all increase in national income.

BUSINESS OPINION

Business opinion was summarized by Henry Riter III, president of the National Association of Manufacturers:

"Signs are multiplying that we are well on our way upward, and that the contraction of last year was only a transient episode...The present mood of both consumers and businessmen is such as to sustain a high and rising rate of economic activity."

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, director of economic research for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., cautioned: "There is some reason to believe that the rate of capital formation, which underlies saving, has been too low in the last several decades." But he added: "We are now in a recovery phase. The economy has moved to a point above the halfway mark between the moderate decline of 1954 and the high-inflationary peaks of the Korean war boom."

LABOR SKEPTICAL

CIO President Walter P. Reuther granted an "upturn" in the past few months. But he added that "an examination of employment trends would be sufficient to make any reasonable person lose his complacency about the state of the national economy."

Labor's worries about automation were voiced by Stanley H. Rutenberg, director, CIO department of education and research. He said the "possible" effect of automation upon the American economy is so "far reaching" that a study should be made by Congress. Spokesmen for Textile Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America also emphasized the difficulties posed their industries by automation.

FARMERS CONCERNED

While there was no indication in farm thinking that a depression is coming, there was concern over the amount of income that will flow to farmers.

Herschel D. Newsom, master, National Grange, summed up the situation like this: "Unfortunately farmers will not share in a rising national income in the year ahead."

The dollars and cents concern behind farmer's reservations were expressed by James G. Patton, president, National Farmers' Union: "The income of the average U.S. farm family has dropped from about \$200 per month in 1952 to \$150 per month in 1954. Under the Eisenhower sliding-scale farm program a further drop to only \$100 per month would be allowed."

Charles B. Shuman, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, suggested that the U.S. try to build "larger foreign markets to absorb the surplus productive capacity that now exists in agriculture."

PRESSURE POINTS

TARIFF -- Formation of the Committee for a Constitutional Tariff was announced March 8 by Clarence L. Dale, executive director. The group, with headquarters in Washington, will seek a court test of the constitutionality of the trade agreements law. The organization, said Dale, will also question the constitutionality of U.S. participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) "without Congressional authority."

CHURCHES -- The General Board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. March 3 adopted a resolution criticizing White Citizens Councils, Mississippi organizations which "have been getting banks to foreclose mortgages, deny credit to, and refuse jobs to persons opposing Negro segregation." In another resolution, the Board reaffirmed its 1952 position in opposition to permanent Universal Military Training. The two-day meeting of the council was attended by 155 church leaders representing 35 million members.

FARM PRICES -- "The thunderous Congressional battle over the level of farm price supports this session has collapsed with a dull thud," according to Fred Bailey, administrative consultant for the National Grange. Bailey, writing in the March National Grange Monthly, said "Democrats and Republicans are in complete agreement on continuation of the present program for this year." The Republicans, according to Bailey, agree that the present program will lead to a "sound, prosperous and independent agriculture." Democrats, he said, think that by 1956 farmers will "want no more of it" and will elect a Democratic President to go with a Democratic Congress.

MANUFACTURERS -- The National Association of Manufacturers, through its United Business Committee, is gathering funds to fight what was described as a "disturbing threat to 1955 prospects." In a letter to businessmen made public March 6, the "threat" was described as CIO President Walter P. Reuther's intention to "press for repeal of the Taft-Hartley waiver which specifically leaves to the states the authority to outlaw compulsory unionism and to win a guaranteed annual wage." Signed by Ira Moscher, a Massachusetts manufacturer, the letter solicited contributions at the "suggested" rate of "50 cents per \$1,000 of gross annual payroll or \$1.50 per employee."

CO-OPS -- J. E. Smith, president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, March 7 registered a "strong protest" against the composition of the Atomic Energy Commission's electric utility advisory conference. Smith said "45 operating commercial power companies have representation in the conference, compared with only one non-operating rural electric system." Smith added that "one non-operating cooperative" is insufficient representation for the "over 1,000 rural electric systems." Smith asked that both he and Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of NRECA, be allowed to serve on the conference.



POLITICAL OUTLOOK

President Eisenhower said at his news conference March 2 that he is not "indispensable" to the 1956 Republican ticket. He sidestepped questions about his plans for 1956, but tentatively agreed to discuss political plans with newsmen a year hence.

Asked about a statement by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R. Ariz.), who said he did not think the Republican Party could win in 1956 without Mr. Eisenhower heading the ticket, the President answered: "Did you ever think of what a fate civilization would suffer if there was such a thing as an indispensable man? When he went the way of all flesh, what would happen? It would be a calamity, wouldn't it? I don't think we need to fear that."

The President said that he favored San Francisco over Chicago as the site for the Republican convention in 1956 because of the climate of the California city. But he said it could not be taken for granted that he would attend the GOP convention.

The California Republican state central committee Feb. 27 called on the President "to continue to serve as leader of the Republican Party for a second term," and instructed Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) to confer with the President about his future plans. California law requires consent of a candidate before delegates can be pledged to him. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said March 6 that he doubted President Eisenhower would let Republican leaders know before January, 1956, whether he intends to run for re-election.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said March 8 he did not believe President Eisenhower would seek re-election. But he said Democrats would be geared for an all-out effort to beat him if he does run. Butler said he would call a conference of Democratic governors, in the spring to lay the groundwork of the 1956 campaign.

STAY-AT-HOME VOTERS

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said March 2 that the Republican party lost the 1954 election because it did not get out the vote of many Republicans who felt the party "got away from" its platform. But Dirksen told the National Federation of Republican Women: "I do not feel that we have departed essentially from conservative concepts. I feel that we have failed to sell what we have done."

PRIVATE AFFAIRS

James C. Hagerty, White House Press Secretary, said March 4 that the White House has ceased making public the names of guests at President Eisenhower's stag dinners. Hagerty said the dinners are personal affairs of the President, the guests are personal guests, and the affairs are not a part of government operations. The lists had contained mainly the names of business executives, and, more recently, of Republican political leaders. The President has been holding the stag dinners since the middle of 1953.

STATE ROUNDUP

CALIFORNIA -- The race for mayor of San Francisco began March 2, with George Christopher, Republican dairyman, and George R. Reilly, a Democratic member of the State Board of Equalization, as the front-runners for the non-partisan office. The election will be Nov. 7.

CONNECTICUT -- The State House of Representatives refused March 2 to approve Mrs. Margaret Connors Driscoll to the Court of Common Pleas. The State Senate previously had first rejected, then approved, Mrs. Driscoll's nomination. The Senate is Democratic, the House Republican. House Speaker W. Sheffield Coles (R) said that he did not think Mrs. Driscoll would be a "fair-minded" judge because of her close labor connections. She is counsel for the State Congress of Industrial Organizations; her husband, John J. Driscoll, is secretary-treasurer of the State CIO. Gov. A.A. Ribicoff (D) issued a statement deploring the House action. "It will be a sad day for our state when we so please society that only lawyers who represent corporations and insurance companies can be judges."

DELAWARE -- Ex-Rep. Herbert R. Warburton (R, 1953-55), who failed to unseat Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D) in the 1954 Senate race, was appointed special assistant to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell March 2. Warburton will act in a liaison capacity between the Labor Department and Congress.

MARYLAND -- Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. (D) won renomination for a third term as Baltimore's mayor March 1 by a majority of 10,000 votes in a field of seven. D'Alesandro served in the House from 1939-47.

NEW YORK -- Rep. Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R) announced March 8 that he will not seek re-election in 1956. He has served in Congress since 1943. Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said in Albany March 4 that "many people around the country" favor Gov. Averell Harriman for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1956. Isador Lubin, who served as U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics from 1933-46, was confirmed as state industrial commissioner March 1. The GOP-controlled state senate had pigeon-holed the nomination for four months.

PENNSYLVANIA -- The Philadelphia Democratic county executive committee, headed by Rep. William J. Green, Jr. (D), March 7 endorsed District Attorney Richardson Dilworth (D) for mayor of Philadelphia, to succeed Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (D), who is not a candidate for re-election. The Republican Assembly, a new pro-Eisenhower organization in Philadelphia headed by Rep. Hugh Scott (R), March 7 endorsed William T. Longstrech (R), young advertising executive who was active in the Citizens for Eisenhower organization, for the post.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- The South Dakota legislature sent a bill to the governor Feb. 25 which would permit Presidential nominees to qualify for the state ballot seven days after the last convention ends. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 167.)



Around the Capitol

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

A special report on mental illness was made public March 7 by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by ex-President Herbert Hoover. The report was the basis for the Commission's finding that mental illness was the greatest single problem in the nation's health. The report said that half of the country's hospital beds are already devoted to the mentally ill and some 250,000 new patients are due to be admitted this year.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

VETERAN'S BENEFITS STUDY

President Eisenhower March 5 named Gen. Omar N. Bradley to head a seven-member commission to survey the problem of veterans' pensions. The President asked the commission to submit by Nov. 1 a report on which he can base recommendations to Congress. In a letter to Bradley, the President said he wants recommendations for "modernization" of veterans' benefits and "clarification of their relationship to our broader government social insurance and family protection programs."

SOIL CONSERVATION

President Eisenhower March 7 sent Congress a request (H Doc 102) for authority to continue until Dec. 31 certain soil conservation payments to farmers from funds made available under the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1954. Continuing drought conditions and a serious problem of soil blowing were cited as reasons for the continued aid.

RENEGOTIATION ACT

President Eisenhower March 4 sent Congress a special message urging renewal of the defense plants Renegotiation Act of 1951. The President said the Act, which expired Dec. 31, 1954, should be extended at least until Dec. 31, 1956. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 525.) In his message, the President said that despite improvements in contracting there remained "an area in which only renegotiation can be effective to assure that the United States gets what it needs for defense at fair prices."

U.S. FOOD REJECTED

A March 4 offer of American food supplies to help alleviate what President Eisenhower called the "current food shortage" in Communist Albania was rejected by that country "with contempt" on March 7. Distribution would have been handled by the League of Red Cross Societies, and individual food packages would have borne the emblem of the Foreign Operations Administration and a legend in Albanian, "Donated by the people of the United States of America."

NIXON RETURNS

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, returning to Washington March 5 after a four-week goodwill tour of 10 Caribbean countries, said he was "tremendously impressed by the opportunities for economic progress" in Latin America. He urged the United States to reduce trade barriers and stimulate increased investments in that area.

DULLES SPEECH

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles March 8 said Red China seemed determined to challenge the power of the United States. He said that, if need be, the U.S. must "meet hostile force with the greater force that we possess." Dulles did not clarify the U.S. position on defense of Matsu and Quemoy, Formosa's offshore islands, but said that the U.S. will follow a flexible policy in defense of the Far East. The Secretary's remarks were made in a nationwide radio broadcast.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said March 9 he is confident Quemoy and Matsu are "not going to be placed on any bargain counter" for a deal with the Chinese Reds. Knowland said he is convinced "any major effort to take these islands will be resisted by us." Knowland also said he did not believe the Chinese Nationalists would "voluntarily withdraw" from the two islands.

FORMOSA DEFENSE

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said at a news conference March 8 that loss of the islands of Matsu and Quemoy would handicap the defense of Formosa but "in the long run would not make too much difference in the result." Wilson also said as far as he knew the Russians had tested no hydrogen devices "of the magnitude" of those tested by the United States.

PERJURY LAW

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., March 6 asked Congress for legislation to make it easier to prove perjury charges. His proposal would make the "willful giving" of contradictory statements under oath grounds for perjury prosecution. Under the present law the government must prove which contradiction is false and which is true.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

The Department of Justice March 5 announced, with President Eisenhower's approval, seven revisions in procedures to be followed regarding government employees accused as security risks. One revision provided that, when national security would not be threatened, accused employees would be permitted to question witnesses testifying against them. Another revision provided that an accused employee be made fully aware, by prepared statement, of charges against him.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

FOUR-YEAR TERM?

President Eisenhower's March 2 recommendation that Representatives should be elected for four-year instead of two-year terms is "not likely to get to first base," Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee said March 3. Celler added that the framers of the Constitution "used rare judgment when they set up two-year terms," and that he is opposed to any change.

JOHNSON RETURNS

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) resumed his post as majority leader March 8 after a six-week absence due to an operation for a kidney stone. Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) served as majority leader during Johnson's absence.

KNOWLAND ON FLIERS

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said March 3 the United States should take action against Communist China, possibly in the form of a blockade, if United Nations efforts to free 15 jailed American fliers do not succeed by April 1. Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said March 5 he opposes issuing any "ultimatum" demanding release of the imprisoned fliers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 69.)

WALTER CHARGES

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) March 3 said Edward J. Corsi, State Department immigration expert, was a member of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, which Walter called "Communistic." Earlier Walter said Corsi also belonged to other alleged communist-line groups. Corsi said March 5 "this man (Walter) just doesn't want me around." He denied belonging to any of the groups. A spokesman for the State Department said March 5 Corsi had met its security standards.

ITEM VETO

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) March 2 introduced a resolution (S J Res 52) designed to give the President power to veto single items in appropriations bills. The resolution would amend the Constitution to allow Congress to confer the veto authority on the President by statute. Byrd said such an arrangement would give Congress power to curb the President's power by overriding his veto.

NATURAL GAS CONTROLS

Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) March 2 introduced a bill (HR 4560) to amend the Natural Gas Act to relieve independent producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation and to protect consumers against exorbitant rates. The bill was designed to carry out the recommendations against federal regulation of natural gas producers made by the President's Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 186, 221.) Opponents of the plan, Reps. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) and John Dingell (D Mich.) said controls were necessary to protect consumers. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said in the Senate March 8 he had written the President urging him to reject his Commission's recommendation.

TAX "LOOPHOLE" REPEAL

Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) and Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee March 8 introduced bills (HR 4725, 4726) to repeal a provision in the 1954 tax law which permits some business firms to take a tax deduction for funds put into a reserve to meet certain types of estimated future expenses. Some Congressmen claimed the "loophole" permitted some firms a "windfall" through double deduction for some expenses.

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, in a March 3 letter to Cooper, termed reports of "windfalls" as "grossly exaggerated." But on March 8, he recommended the provision be "immediately repealed" to avoid unexpected losses to the government.

SINGLE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and 46 co-sponsors (14 Democrats, 32 Republicans) March 4 introduced a resolution (S Con Res 15) to consolidate annual appropriations in one general bill and to establish procedures by which Congress would regain control over annual federal government obligations for future payments. Byrd said the single bill would do away with the present "dozen scattered, unrelated (appropriations) bills."

HELLS CANYON DAM

Bills to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon were introduced in the Senate and House March 8. Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and 29 other Senators (27 Democrats, two Republicans) sponsored the Senate bill (S 1333). Sponsors of identical bills in the House were Reps. Gracie Pfof (D Idaho), HR 4719; Edith Green (D Ore.), HR 4730; Don Magnuson (D Wash.), HR 4739; and Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), HR 4740. The bills would authorize project works estimated to cost \$473 million.

NOMINATION

President Eisenhower has sent to the Senate the following nomination:

Clarence G. Morse of California, to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board, March 4.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Theophil C. Kammholz of Illinois, as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, March 8.

Charles N. Shepardson of Texas, as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 8.

Chester R. Davis, as an Assistant Secretary of Army, March 8.

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee has approved and sent to the Senate the following nomination:

Dr. John von Neumann of New Jersey, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, March 8.



March 4-10

Floor Action

In This Section...

- House Passes Military Pay Raise Bill
- GI Voting Measure Passed by House
- Senate Forwards Mail Cover Report
- Senate Debate Begins on Tax Measure

GI VOTING

ACTION -- The House Feb. 24, adopted minor committee amendments and passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4048) urging states to enact legislation to permit and assist federal personnel, including members of the armed forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise. An open rule (H Res 149 -- H Rept 62) granting one hour of debate was also adopted Feb. 24.

DEBATE -- In brief debate that preceded passage, Reps. Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) and Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D Mass.) spoke in favor of the bill.

MCCARTHY MAIL COVER

ACTION -- The Senate March 10 by voice vote sent to the Attorney General a report (S Rept 2510, 83rd Congress) of the Special Committee on Investigation of Cover on Mail of Senators, as authorized by S Res 332 (83rd Congress). The Senate referred accompanying testimony and exhibits to the Attorney General and suggested he take such action as he deemed appropriate.

BACKGROUND -- In a Dec. 3, 1954, report, the committee, composed of then Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich., 1943-55) and Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), said they desired "in strong language to condemn the use of mail covers by a Senate Committee or its staff." They recommended the Justice Department be asked if any laws had been violated by use of the mail cover on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 469.)

MILITARY PAY

ACTION -- The House March 10, by a roll-call vote of 399-1, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 4720) to increase the pay of long-term servicemen. The measure, entitled the "Career Incentive Act of 1955," would grant pay increases ranging from 6 to 25 percent to enlisted men and warrant officers with more than two years' service and officers with more than three years' service. The increases would average 11.9 percent and would cost the government \$745 million a year.

Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) cast the dissenting vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 254.)

An open rule (H Res 169 -- H Rept 160) providing for three hours' debate on HR 4720 was adopted by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 4720 would:

Grant to officers with more than three years' service and warrant officers and enlisted men with more than two years' service pay increases based on rank and length of

service. (Percentage increases would range from 6.07 percent for major generals with 26-30 years of service to 25 percent for second lieutenants with more than three but less than four years of service; the largest percentage increase for enlisted men would be 17.35 percent for Army corporals with more than eight but less than 10 years of service.)

Provide an increase in special monthly pay for hazardous air and submarine duty; a new "dislocation allowance" of one month's pay for service families making permanent change of station; and a raise in the daily travel allowance from \$9 to \$12.

Increase retirement pay by 6 percent.

Increase West Point and Annapolis students' pay from \$989 to \$1,333 a year.

Provide that all pay raises become effective the first day of the month after the bill was signed.

DEBATE -- Discussion of HR 4720 lasted only half of the allotted three hours.

Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) -- "The rates of re-enlistment in recent years have been a matter of great concern, and it is imperative that we provide the incentives to reverse these unsatisfactory trends and keep our armed forces strong and experienced."

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- The bill would have a "marked effect upon...turnover" in the armed forces and would help the nation to "reach that ultimate desirable goal of an all-volunteer force."

Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) -- "It is as good a pay bill as I have seen drafted in my service in the House."

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- HR 4720 was favorably reported (H Rept 90) March 8, a clean bill by a vote of 32-0. HR 4720 was identical to the Administration bill (HR 2607, as amended) approved March 4 by Subcommittee No. 2.

BACKGROUND -- Subcommittee No. 2 March 4 generally approved HR 2607 after raising some pay categories and reducing increases proposed for senior generals and admirals. After three service wives testified they needed more money to make ends meet, the Subcommittee voted unanimously to approve the revised bill. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 202.)

TAX MEASURE

ACTION -- The Senate March 10 began debate on a bill (HR 4529, as amended) reported by the Finance Committee (S Rept 36) March 2. As reported, the bill would continue existing corporate and excise tax rates for one year, to April 1, 1956. A Committee amendment deleted a provision approved by the House Feb. 25 for an income tax cut of \$20 for each \$600 exemption. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 223.)

As debate began, six Democrats on the Finance Committee submitted minority views on HR 4529 outlining a new proposal to cut income taxes, extend excise and corporate tax rates, and repeal three provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to boost federal revenue. (For 1954 code, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 476ff.)



The proposal would:

Grant a \$20 tax cut for the head of each household and a \$10 deduction for each dependent, except for the taxpayers' wife or husband. Couples who benefited by more than \$20 by using a joint return would not get an additional \$20 credit.

Extend existing corporate and excise tax rates to July 1, 1957.

Repeal the accelerated depreciation provision of the 1954 tax bill, effective March 9.

Repeal the dividend credit and dividend exclusion provision of the 1954 tax bill, effective July 1.

Repeal a provision in the 1954 bill which permitted companies to establish reserves for future business expenses and charge them off against current income.

The minority report estimated that adoption of the proposal would result in a net gain to the government up to July 1, 1957, of \$357 million in revenue. Repeal of the dividend and depreciation provision, the report said, would raise revenue slightly more than \$1.6 billion while the income tax cut would decrease revenue by slightly more than \$1.2 billion.

In addition, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), one of the six Senators signing the report, said repeal of the reserve provision in the 1954 bill would save the Treasury about \$1 billion in 1955.

DEBATE -- Proponents of the Democratic proposal generally felt that tax relief was needed for lower income groups. Opponents generally contended that a tax reduction could lead to inflation.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- "It is our purpose to offer...relief...to the taxpayer in the low income group in lieu of the relief now available in the form of accelerated depreciation and dividend exemption."

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "...every dollar of tax reduction proposed...can be paid for only by borrowing the money. Expenses have not been cut sufficiently to offset the loss in revenue...we cannot continue down the road of deficit financing."

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- March 10 on a bill (HR 4275) to repeal sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 permitting companies to establish reserves for future expenses and charge them off against current income. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 221, 250.)

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said the 1954 provision was a serious mistake which would cost the government much money if not repealed.

He also called the Senate Democratic tax proposal "bad from every point of view" and "just as political" as the House-passed \$20 exemption. In addition, he said the Senate proposal would repeal sections of the 1954 tax law which Humphrey credited with a major role in bringing an economic upturn.

The proposed extension of corporate and income tax rates to July 1, 1957, and the argument that this would produce needed revenue, was termed by Humphrey "just as silly and misleading as anything I can think of." He said it was like arguing the country would be "raising" \$60 billion in additional revenue by continuing all other tax laws. He said the proposed tax package would reverse the current upward economic trend and head the country back toward economic "gloom and doom."

VA MEDICAL CARE

Veterans' Hospitals -- "The Hoover Commission has again called...attention to an almost incredible confusion... Over the years, we have built up what amounts to an uncoordinated series of medical and hospital programs... We have some poorly located federal hospitals which are scarcely used... Our government... has recognized the primary obligation to provide care for service-connected disabilities of veterans. It has also undertaken... the care of veterans suffering from non-service-connected disabilities. Upon the veteran's statement that he is unable to pay, many of our 17.5 million veterans are entitled to free medical and hospital facilities. The Hoover Commission calls upon the nation to consider the verification of such statements of inability to pay and to provide for liability for such treatment if at a later time the veteran is able to pay for... non-service-connected treatment." Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio), March 12 newsletter.

"...forgotten is the fact that we are dealing with human problems, and... the human equation must be applied... Frankly, I am completely astounded at the recommendations... To me (they represent) how quickly the debts that we owe the veterans of this nation can be forgotten. This report reflects a cold-blooded attempt to justify the closing of some veterans' hospitals on a strictly facts and figures basis without regard to the human beings involved. It no doubt represents a coldly efficient approach. The thing that occurs to me is that the men who caused the need for hospitals for veterans... were the dictators who could be rightfully called the most coldly efficient men of our time." Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas), March 3 newsletter.

Disappointed Tourists -- "After four Puerto Ricans shot up the House of Representatives from the gallery a year ago, some of us suggested that the Chamber's physical scars of the battle would be of great interest to tourists, and perhaps should not be patched up. However, the gaping bullet holes in the paneling, desks, and seats were repaired -- so artfully as to defy detection in most places -- within a matter of days. Sure enough, House attendants report that the commonest request from visitors nowadays is to be shown one of the bullet holes." Rep. Don Magnuson (D Wash.) Feb. 28 newsletter.

Congressional Eye-saver -- "The Congressional Record 26 years ago... was printed on fairly good paper and in type that could be easily read. Since that time the Record has been changed several times... in the direction of making it harder... to read... The type is very small now. A suggestion that Congress should furnish every person receiving the Congressional Record with a reader's magnifying glass in order to protect his eyes would not be unreasonable." Wright Patman (D Texas), March 8 House speech.

Composite Politicians -- "...the way things are going now, it is pretty difficult to find anyone to serve as a Democrat or a Republican. There are so many New Deal Republicans and... conservative Democrats that it is rather difficult to find a person to fill the bill." Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), March 7 House speech.

Multiple Sponsors

A. Constitutional Amendment (\$ J Res 39). BUTLER (R Mo.) and 23 co-sponsors. Propose an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women, Feb. 8.

B. Surplus Property for Education and Health (\$ 1004). McCLELLAN (D Ark.) and 21 co-sponsors. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to improve administration of the program for utilization of surplus property for education and public health purposes, Feb. 8.

C. Mental Illness (\$ J Res 46). HILL (D Ala.) and 29 co-sponsors. Provide for an objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and re-evaluation of human and economic problems of mental illness, Feb. 18.

D. Economic Disarmament (\$ Res 71). SYMINGTON (D Mo.) and 47 co-sponsors. Request President of U.S. to present to United Nations proposal to explore the possibilities of limiting the proportion of every nation's resources devoted to military purposes and to increase materially the proportion devoted to improving the living levels, March 2.

E. Consolidated Appropriation Bills (\$ Con Res 15). BYRD (D Va.) and 45 co-sponsors. Provide for annual consolidated appropriation bills, March 4.

F. Hells Canyon Dam (\$ 1333). MORSE (D Ore.) and 29 co-sponsors. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, March 8.

KEY

A check (✓) indicates sponsor

MULTIPLE SPONSORED BILLS						
Number of	A	B	C	D	E	F
Sponsors	24	22	30	48	46	30

A B C D E F						A B C D E F						A B C D E F						A B C D E F					
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND					
Hill D						Hickenlooper R						Curtis R						Green D					
Sparkman D						Martin R						Hruska R						Pastore D					
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Goldwater R						Carlson R						Bible D						Johnston D					
Hayden D						Schoeppel R						Malone R						Thurmond D					
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright D						Barkley D						Bridges R						Case R					
McClellan D						Clements D						Cotton R						Mundt R					
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE					
Knowland R						Ellender D						Case R						Gore D					
Kuchel R						Long D						Smith R						Kefauver D					
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS					
Allott R						Payne R						Anderson D						Daniel D					
Millikin R						Smith R						Chavez D						Johnson D					
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH					
Bush R						Beall R						Ives R						Bennett R					
Purtell R						Butler R						Lehman D						Watkins R					
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT					
Frear D						Kennedy D						Ervin D						Aiken R					
Williams R						Saltonstall R						Scott D						Flanders R					
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA					
Holland D						McNamara D						Langer R						Byrd D					
Smathers D						Potter R						Young R						Robertson D					
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON					
George D						Humphrey D						Bender R						Jackson D					
Russell D						Thye R						Bricker R						Magnuson D					
IDAHO						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA					
Dworshak R						Eastland D						Kerr D						Kilgore D					
Walker R						Stennis D						Monroney D						Neely D					
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN					
Dirksen R						Hennings D						Morse D						McCarthy R					
Douglas D						Symington D						Neuberger D						Wiley R					
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING					
Capehart R						Mansfield D						Duff R						Barrett R					
Jenner R						Murray D						Martin R						O'Mahoney D					

House Vote -- Military Pay

14. Military Pay (HR 2607). Provide incentives for members of uniformed services by giving veterans 11.9 percent pay raise for enlisted men with more than two years' service and officers with more than four years' service, and other fringe benefits. Passed, 399-1, March 10. (See story, p. 251.)

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
		14					14					14		
Yes		399			Yes		208			Yes		191		
No		1			No		0			No		1		

14		14		14		14	
ALABAMA		5 Patterson R		8 Denton D		12 McCormack D	
3 Andrews D	Y	AL Sadiak R	Y	2 Halleck R	Y	9 Nicholson R	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	2 Seely-Brown R	Y	6 Harden R	Y	11 O'Neill D	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	DELAWARE		10 Harvey R	Y	3 Philbin D	Y
2 Grant D	Y	AL McDowell D	Y	1 Madden D	Y	5 Rogers R	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	FLORIDA		9 Wilson R	Y	13 Wigglesworth R	Y
8 Jones D	Y	2 Bennett D	Y	IOWA		MICHIGAN	
5 Rains D	Y	1 Cramer R	Y	5 Cunningham R	Y	12 Bennett R	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	4 Fausell D	Y	6 Dolliver R	Y	8 Bentley R	Y
6 Selden D	Y	7 Haley D	Y	3 Gross R	Y	10 Cederberg R	Y
ARIZONA		5 Herlong D	Y	8 Hoeven R	Y	18 Dundero R	Y
1 Rhodes R	Y	8 Matthews D	Y	7 Jensen R	Y	5 Ford R	Y
2 Udall D	Y	6 Rogers D	Y	4 LeCompte R	Y	6 Hayworth D	Y
ARKANSAS		3 Sikes D	Y	1 Schwengel R	Y	4 Hoffman R	Y
1 Gathings D	Y	GEORGIA		2 Talle R	Y	3 Johansen R	Y
4 Harris D	Y	8 Blitch D	Y	KANSAS		11 Knox R	Y
5 Hays D	Y	10 Brown D	Y	1 Avery R	Y	2 Meader R	Y
2 Mills D	Y	5 Davis D	Y	3 George R	Y	9 Thompson R	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	4 Flynt D	Y	5 Hope R	Y	7 Wolcott R	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	3 Forrester D	Y	4 Rees R	Y	Detroit-Wayne County	
CALIFORNIA		9 Landrum D	Y	2 Scrivner R	Y	13 Diggs D	Y
7 Allen R	Y	7 Lanham D	Y	6 Smith R	Y	15 Dingell D	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	2 Pilcher D	Y	KENTUCKY		17 Griffiths D	Y
2 Engle D	Y	1 Preston D	Y	4 Chelf D	Y	16 Lesinski D	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	6 Vinson D	Y	1 Gregory D	Y	1 Machrowicz D	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	IDAHO		2 Natcher D	Y	14 Rabaut D	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	7 Budge R	Y	7 Perkins D	Y	MINNESOTA	
4 Mailliard R	Y	1 Pfost D	Y	3 Robison R	Y	7 Andersen R	Y
8 Miller D	Y	ILLINOIS		8 Siler R	Y	1 Andresen R	Y
3 Moss D	Y	16 Allen R	Y	5 Spence D	Y	8 Blatnik D	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	17 Arends R	Y	6 Watts D	Y	5 Judd R	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	19 Chipfield R	Y	LOUISIANA		9 Knutson D	Y
5 Shelley D	Y	25 Gray D	Y	2 Boggs D	Y	6 Marshall D	Y
27 Sheppard D	Y	21 Mack D	Y	4 Brooks D	Y	4 McCarthy D	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	15 Mason R	Y	1 Hebert D	Y	2 O'Hara R	Y
13 Teague R	Y	24 Price D	Y	8 Long D	Y	3 Wier D	Y
28 Uff R	Y	14 Reed R	Y	6 Morrison D	Y	MISSISSIPPI	
30 Wilson R	Y	20 Simpson R	Y	5 Passman D	Y	1 Abernethy D	Y
9 Younger R	Y	22 Springer R	Y	7 Thompson D	Y	6 Colmer D	Y
Los Angeles County		18 Velde R	Y	3 Willis D	Y	3 Smith D	Y
23 Doyle D	Y	23 Vursell R	Y	MAINE		2 Whitten D	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Chicago-Cook County		1 Hale R	Y	4 Williams D	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	7 Bowler D	Y	3 McIntire R	Y	5 Winstead D	Y
20 Hinshaw R	Y	12 Boyle D	Y	2 Nelson R	Y	MISSOURI	
19 Holtfield D	Y	13 Church R	Y	MARYLAND		5 Bolling D	Y
22 Holt R	Y	1 Dawson D	Y	2 Devereux R	Y	9 Cannon D	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	8 Gordon D	Y	4 Fallon D	Y	8 Carnahan D	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	10 Hoffman R	Y	7 Friedel D	Y	4 Christopher D	Y
17 King D	Y	5 Kluczynski D	Y	3 Garmatz D	Y	2 Curtis R	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	4 McVey R	Y	6 Hyde R	Y	6 Hull D	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	3 Murray D	Y	5 Lankford D	Y	10 Jones D	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	6 O'Brien D	Y	1 Miller R	Y	1 Karsten D	Y
COLORADO		2 O'Hara D	Y	MASSACHUSETTS		11 Moulder D	Y
4 Aspinall D	Y	11 Sheehan R	Y	4 Bates R	Y	7 Short R	Y
3 Cheeseworth R	Y	5 Yates D	Y	2 Boland D	Y	3 Sullivan D	Y
2 Hill R	Y	INDIANA		10 Curtis R	Y	MONTANA	
1 Rogers D	Y	4 Adair R	Y	4 Donohue D	Y	2 Fjare R	Y
CONNECTICUT		5 Beamer R	Y	1 Heseltine R	Y	1 Metcalf D	Y
3 Cretella R	Y	7 Bray R	Y	7 Lane D	Y	NEBRASKA	
1 Dodd D	Y	11 Brownson R	Y	2 Macdonald D	Y	2 Chase R	Y
4 Morano R	Y	3 Crumpacker R	Y	14 Martin R	Y	1 Harrison R	Y

House Vote -- Military Pay

14. Military Pay (HR 2607). Provide incentives for members of uniformed services by giving average \$1.9 per year pay raise. The enlisted men with more than two years' service and officers with more than seven years' service will have higher raises. Passed: 399-1. (Hearst 20; New York 25.)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yes).
 V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
 N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

14	14	14	14
4 Miller R Y 7 Weaver R Y NEVADA AL Young R Y NEW HAMPSHIRE 2 Bass R Y 1 Merrow R Y NEW JERSEY 11 Addonizio D Y 3 Auchincloss R Y 8 Canfield R Z 5 Frelinghuysen R Y 7 Hand R Y 12 Keane R Y 9 Osmer R Y 10 Rodino D Y 13 Sieminski D Y 4 Thompson D Y 14 Tunulty D Y 7 Widnall R Y 6 Williams D Y 1 Wolverton R Y NEW MEXICO AL Dempsey D Y AL Fernandez D Y NEW YORK 3 Becker R Y 37 Cole R Y 7 Derouanian R Y 26 Gamble R Y 27 Gwinn R Y 32 Kearney R Y 38 Keating R Y 33 Kilburn R Y 40 Miller R Y 30 O'Brien D Y 39 Osterlag R Y 42 Pillion R Y 41 Radwan R Y 43 Reed R Y 35 Riehlman R Y 28 St. George R Y 36 Taber R Y 31 Taylor R Y 1 Wainwright R Y 29 Wharton R Y 34 Williams R Y New York City 8 Anuso D Y 3 Bosch R Y 24 Buckley D Y 11 Celler D Y 17 Coudert R Y 20 Davidson D Y 7 Delaney D Y 23 Dollinger D Y 18 Donovan D Y 12 Dorn R Y 22 Fine D Y 25 Fino R Y 6 Holtzman D Y	10 Kelly D Y 9 Keogh D Y 19 Klein D Y 4 Latham R Y 13 Multer D Y 16 Powell D Y 15 Ray R Y 14 Rooney D Y 21 Zelenko D Y NORTH CAROLINA 9 Alexander D Y 3 Barden D Y 1 Bonner D Y 7 Carlyle D Y 5 Chatham D Y 4 Cooley D Y 8 Deane D Y 6 Durham D Y 2 Fountain D Y 10 Jonas R Y 11 Jones D Y 12 Shuford D Y NORTH DAKOTA AL Budick R Y AL Krueger R Y OHIO 9 Ashley D Y 14 Ayres R Y 13 Baumhart R Y 8 Belts R Y 22 Bolton, F.P. R Y 11 Bolton, O.P. R Y 16 Bow R Y 7 Brown R Y 5 Clevenger R Y 20 Frighan D Y 18 Hays D Y 15 Henderson R Y 2 Hess R Y 10 Jenkins R Y 19 Kitman D Y 4 McCulloch R Y 17 McGregor R Y 23 Minshall R Y 6 Polk D Y 3 Schenck R Y 1 Scherer R Y 21 Vanik D Y 12 Vorys R Y OKLAHOMA 3 Albert D Y 1 Belcher R Y 2 Edmondson D Y 5 Jarman D Y 4 Steed D Y 6 Wickersham D Y OREGON 2 Coon R Y 4 Ellsworth R Y 3 Green D Y 1 Norblad R Y	PENNSYLVANIA 30 Buchanan D Y 17 Bush R Y 10 Carrigg R Y 25 Clark D Y 29 Corbett R X 9 Dague R Y 28 Eberhart R Y 12 Fenton R Y 11 Flood D Y 27 Fulton R Y 23 Gavin R Y 7 James R Y 24 Kearns R Y 21 Kelley D Y 8 King R Y 13 McConnell R Y 26 Morgan D Y 16 Mumma D Y 19 Quigley D Y 14 Rhodes D Y 22 Saylor R Y 18 Simpson R Y 20 Van Zandt R Y 15 Walter D Y Philadelphia 1 Barnett D Y 3 Byrne D Y 4 Chudoff D Y 2 Granahan D Y 5 Green D Y 6 Scott R Y RHODE ISLAND 2 Fogarty D Y 1 Forand D Y SOUTH CAROLINA 4 Ashmore D Y 3 Dorn D Y 6 McMillan D Y 5 Richards D Y 2 Riley D Y 1 Rivers D Y SOUTH DAKOTA 7 Berry R Y 1 Lovie R Y TENNESSEE 2 Baker R Y 6 Bass D Y 8 Cooper D Y 9 Davis D Y 4 Ewins D Y 3 Frazier D Y 7 Murray D Y 5 Priest D Y 1 Reece R Y TEXAS 5 Alger R Y 14 Bell D Y 7 Brooks D Y 17 Burleson D Y AL Dies D Y	7 Dowdy D Y 21 Fisher D Y 3 Gentry D Y 11 Ikard D Y 20 Kilday D Y 15 Kilgore D Y 19 Mahon D Y 1 Patman D Y 11 Poage D Y 4 Rayburn D Y 18 Rogers D Y 16 Rutherford D Y 6 Teague D Y 8 Thomas D Y 9 Thompson D Y 10 Thornberry D Y 17 Wright D Y UTAH 2 Dawson R Y 1 Dixon R Y VERMONT AL Prouty R Y VIRGINIA 4 Abbutt D Y 10 Broyhill R Y 3 Gary D Y 7 Hardy D Y 7 Harrison D Y 9 Jennings D Y 6 Poff R Y 1 Robeson D Y 8 Smith D Y 5 Tuck D Y WASHINGTON 4 Holmes R Y 5 Moran R Y 3 Mack R Y AL Magnuson D Y 1 Peily R Y 6 Tollefson R Y 2 Westland R Y WEST VIRGINIA 3 Bailey D Y 4 Burns D Y 6 Byrd D Y 5 Kee D Y 1 Mollohan D Y 2 Stagers D Y WISCONSIN 8 Byrnes R Y 2 Davis R Y 9 Johnson D Y 7 Laird R Y 10 O'Rourke R Y 5 Reuss D Y 1 Smith R Y 6 Van Pelt R Y 3 Withrow R Y 4 Zablocky D Y WYOMING AL Thomson R Y



March 4-10

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- Juvenile Delinquency Report
- Shipbuilding Program Approved
- Rigid Price Supports Asked
- Harlan Nomination Recommended
- Campbell Nomination Approved
- Unemployment Causes Sought
- Security System Studied
- Reserve Program Hearings
- Narcotics Laid to Reds
- Small Business Agency Study
- Nuclear Weapons Protection
- Matusow's Publishers Testify
- Senate Reciprocal Trade Hearings
- Stock Market Investigation
- Post Office Department Funds

Action

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 10 in an interim report suggested that federal assistance to schools, housing, dependent children, and mental health might halt an increase in juvenile delinquency. The report was based on 16 months of hearings in 1953-54. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 211ff.)

The report characterized defenses against juvenile delinquency as "weak, inadequate to the task, poorly manned and, in some instances, even totally lacking..."

The Subcommittee recommended federal aid for "better school facilities" and an "expanded program of public housing" because "the need is obviously not being met by private builders."

A program by which dependent mothers could receive enough money "to buy necessities for herself and children, thereby enabling her to stay home and take care of the children," was also urged.

NAVAL VESSELS

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 9 voted, 34-0, to report favorably a bill (HR 4393) to authorize a \$1.3 billion program for construction of a 60,000-ton aircraft carrier, and for construction, acquisition, and conversion of other naval vessels. The Committee held hearings on the bill March 7 and 9.

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- Favoring passage of HR 4393 were Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas; James H. Smith, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Navy (air); Rear Adm. Wilson D. Leggett, Bureau of Ships; and Adm. Donald B. Duncan, vice chief of Naval operations. Thomas defended the aircraft carrier as "indispensable" in modern warfare, and said it would be "extremely difficult to destroy, even with an atomic bomb." Duncan read a

statement by Adm. Robert B. Carney, chief of Naval operations, in which Carney called the carrier "the most important ship" in the program.

March 9 -- Leggett said the Navy has "developed and tested out a wash-down system which enables any ship to rapidly decontaminate itself" from nuclear radiation.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) March 5 withdrew his opposition to construction of the carrier and said he would support the President's military budget without change.

RADIO-TV HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- House Rules.

ACTION -- March 8 rejected a resolution (H Res 99) that would have permitted broadcasting and telecasting of House committee proceedings. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 232.)

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

COMMITTEE -- House Rules.

ACTION -- March 8 favorably reported a resolution (H Res 151 -- H Rept 159) to amend House rules to provide for a code of fair procedures to govern actions of House committees. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 234.)

PROVISIONS -- As reported by the Rules Committee H Res 151 would:

Prohibit one-man hearings by providing that a committee quorum shall be not less than two members.

Bind the chairman of a hearing to make an opening statement announcing the subject of the investigation and to make a copy of committee rules available to witnesses.

Allow witnesses to be accompanied by their own counsel who could advise them on constitutional rights.

Permit the chairman to censure or exclude persons from a hearing for "breaches of order and decorum."

Allow accused persons to defend themselves against testimony which may "defame, degrade, or incriminate" them.

Permit witnesses to submit brief and pertinent sworn statements, of which the committee would be judge, for inclusion in the record.

Ban release of evidence or testimony taken in executive session without consent of the whole committee.

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- March 10 reported favorably (H Rept 203), with amendments, a bill (HR 12) to restore rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity for 1955, 1956, and 1957 crops of basic farm commodities. One Committee amendment would incorporate provisions of a bill (HR 2598) to institute a marketing certificate (two-price) system for supporting wheat. Hearings on HR 12 were concluded March 4. The Committee March 8 voted, 23-11, to report the bill.

BACKGROUND -- Flexible price supports, ranging from 82.5 percent to 90 percent of parity, were substituted for rigid supports at 90 percent under terms of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (PL 690). (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 100ff.)

Under the two-price system, wheat needed for domestic human consumption would be supported at 90 percent of parity. Excess production, used for export and for animal feed, would be sold at or near the free market price. Marketing certificates would be part of the mechanics for carrying out the system, which would take effect beginning in 1956 if approved by a majority of wheat farmers in a 1955 referendum. The 1954 House bill (HR 9680) contained similar provisions, which were deleted in conference.

PROVISIONS -- Besides establishing 90 percent price supports and a two-price system for wheat, the Committee's version of HR 12 would:

Support dairy prices at 80 percent to 90 percent of parity (instead of 75 to 90).

Extend the brucellosis program, under which indemnities were paid for slaughter of infected cattle.

Extend the school lunch program, with an authorization of \$75 million.

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- Supporting the bill were Reps. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) and Otto Krueger (R N.D.), ex-Rep. Fred Crawford (R Mich., 1935-53), and Dr. Carl Wilken.

COTTON ACREAGE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- March 8 favorably reported, with an amendment (S Rept 47) a House-passed bill (HR 3952) providing for an increase of approximately 258,000 acres in the 1955 national cotton acreage allotments. Hearings were held on the bill on March 5, 7.

PROVISIONS -- As reported to the Senate, HR 3952 would:

Increase total acreage allotted to cotton by 258,625.3 acres.

Provide that 168,059.3 of the additional acreage be apportioned to each state to permit each farm's allotment to be increased by four acres or 75 percent of the highest acreage planted in 1952, 1953, or 1954, as determined by the Department of Agriculture, whichever is smaller.

Apportion 90,566 acres so that each state would receive further acreage equal to one-half percent of its present allotment.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House, HR 3952 -- H Rept 58 would provide an increase of 543,000 acres in cotton acreage allotments. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 195.)

TESTIMONY -- March 5 -- James A. McConnell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, opposed any increase now, but said the Department might reappraise its position if Congress decided an increase was necessary to relieve farmers' hardships.

March 7 -- Congressmen who testified suggested compromises between the proposed Senate acreage figure and that passed by the House.

WAGE INCREASE PROPOSALS

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- March 8 ordered favorably reported a clean bill (HR 4644) to give postal employees a wage raise and reclassify some of them. (For hearings on a similar bill (HR 2987), see CQ Weekly Report, p. 180; for Senate committee action, see p. 201.)

PROVISIONS -- As approved, HR 4644 would:

Raise postal employees' pay an average of 7.5 percent by authorizing a 6 percent boost for all employees

and placing those above Grade 4 in new salary schedules to bring them additional raises.

Create an additional salary level above Grade 4 for clerks, carriers, and motor vehicle operators.

Raise maximum subsistence allowances for postal transport clerks from \$6 to \$9 a day.

Change Post Office Department paydays from twice a month to once every two weeks.

Be effective the first payday after enactment.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) March 5 called for an increase in postal rates to help defray costs of the wage increase.

ANTITRUST DAMAGES

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5.

ACTION -- March 9 recommended favorably to the full Committee a bill (HR 3658) to give the government the right to sue for actual damages sustained by government agencies as a result of anti-trust law violations. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 179.)

SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- March 10 approved a bill (HR 3322, amended) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make surplus government property more readily available to educational and public health institutions at no cost. The Donor Property Subcommittee favorably reported the bill with amendments on March 4. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 202.)

HARLAN NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 9 approved the nomination of Circuit Judge John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court. The vote for approval was 10-4, with one Senator not voting.

Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) said after the closed meeting that James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), William Langer (R N.D.), and Herman Welker (R Idaho) voted against Harlan's approval. Abstaining was John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Kilgore said. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 230.)

CAMPBELL NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations.

ACTION -- March 10 approved the nomination of Joseph Campbell of New York, former Atomic Energy Commissioner, to be Comptroller General. Committee Chairman John McClellan (D Ark.) said Campbell's nomination was approved by a 7-3 vote. Voting against Campbell, he said, were Stuart Symington (D Mo.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.).

AEC HEADQUARTERS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- March 9 agreed to draw up a bill that would authorize up to \$10 million for construction of a headquarters building in or near Washington for the Atomic Energy Commission.

ARMY-McCARTHY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 6 Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Subcommittee Chairman during the 83rd Congress, filed a memorandum with the Subcommittee repeating charges that Secretary of Army Robert T. Stevens "deceived" the people about the case of Maj. Irving Peress. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 229.)

Hearings

UNEMPLOYMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unemployment.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the causes of unemployment in the coal, oil, railroad, glass, pottery, lead, zinc, clothespin, farm machinery, and textile industries.

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) and Otto Herres, chairman of the National Lead and Zinc Committee and president of the Utah Mining Association, testified in favor of increased tariffs on foreign imports of lead and zinc. Walter Thurmond, secretary, Southern Coal Producers Association; and Lester Thomas, international representative, United Mine Workers, asked for restrictions on imports of foreign fuel oil.

March 8 -- Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) testified on a proposed research program to develop new methods of utilizing coal. Richard W. Dittmer, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., said imports of foreign glass represent a future threat to the U.S. flat glass industry.

Charles B. J. Molitor, who testified on behalf of the American Lace Manufacturers Association, said imports of foreign lace jeopardize the U.S. lace industry.

March 10 -- James Wells, representing the United States Pottery Association, blamed imports from Japan for the depressed condition of the domestic industry.

COURT REORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On HR 3559 and other bills to reorganize the federal courts and create new circuit and district judgeships. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 232.)

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- Members of Congress and officials of bar associations were heard.

DULLES REPORT

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARING -- March 8 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles discussed in executive session his recent Far Eastern trip.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs

HELD HEARING -- March 8 -- Dulles discussed in executive session his Far Eastern trip.

BANK HOLDING CONTROLS

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 2674) to provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 235.)

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and banking officials from Minnesota and Kentucky testified.

March 7 -- Opposition to certain provisions of HR 2674 was heard from George Boyles of the American Bankers Association and J. Cameron Thompson of the Northwest Bank Corp., Minneapolis. Supporting the bill was Henry D. Karandjeff of the Illinois Bankers Association.

March 8 -- Witnesses included R. M. Evans, former member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Ellery C. Huntington of the Morris Plan Corp.

SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On bills to provide aid to education. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 234.)

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) spoke for HR 2548, which would give priority to school construction for servicemen's and defense workers' children, Negroes, and Indians. Reps. Carl Elliott (D Ala.) and Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) testified for their bills (HR 1565, 4302), to provide matching federal grants to the states.

March 9 -- Rep. John Lesinski (D Mich.) explained three bills that he had introduced (HR 2612, 2857 and 4086). Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.), a former school board member, endorsed the principle of federal grants to schools.

SECURITY SYSTEM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- March 8 on a joint resolution (S J Res 21) to establish a commission on government security to study federal security regulations and their possible improvement.

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, head of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division, defended the Eisenhower Administration's personnel security program as "basically sound." He said "such mistakes that may have been made...have been due to occasional errors in administration of the program," but "percentage-wise there have been no more mistakes in this program than in any other."

Tompkins said "the current attack against government witnesses and informants of the FBI has its roots in a Communist effort" bent on "hamstringing...the FBI's informant system."

Under questioning by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Subcommittee Chairman, Tompkins said he favored confronting accused persons with their accusers in security cases except where the accuser was working as an FBI counter-agent.

Humphrey said the security regulations were "what you might call a legislative maze trail." He expressed concern that an applicant for a federal job can be rejected on security grounds without a hearing.

March 9 -- General Counsel Wilber M. Brucker of the Defense Department said the "framework within which the internal security programs operate is sound." To further the program, he urged enactment of a proposal to bar "subversive individuals" from plants not engaged in defense work, but which in time of war would be.

Fred Ayer, security officer for the Air Force, said many Defense Department employees listed as discharged

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

- Mar 14 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Disposal Subcommittee -- Hold hearings on wheat and small grain surpluses.
- 14 Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee -- Continue hearings into federal aid for highway construction.
- 14 Government Operations Government Reorganization Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on a proposal to establish a commission to study the federal security system.
- 15 Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee -- Hold hearings on proposals to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in Congress caused by a disaster.
- 15 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Hold hearings on Hoover Dam.
- 16 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on the proposed Arkansas-Frying Pan irrigation project.
- 16 Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee -- Hold hearings on proposals to change the method of nominating and electing the President and Vice President.
- 16 Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee -- Continue hearings into federal aid for highway construction; also March 18, 21, 23.
- 17 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Disposal Subcommittee -- Hold hearings on rice surpluses.
- 17 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- Hold a hearing in Atlanta, Ga., on proposed charter revisions.
- 18 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- Hold a hearing in Miami, Fla., on proposed charter revisions.
- 21 Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Plans -- Begin hearings on employee welfare plans.
- 21 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Disposal Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on farm exports with session at Lakeland, Fla., on the citrus situation.
- 23 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Begin hearings into the Yellowtail Dam project.
- 25 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Disposal Subcommittee -- Hold hearings on tobacco and soybean surpluses.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

- Mar 14 District of Columbia -- Consider a raise for D.C. municipal judges.
- 14 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communication Subcommittee -- Continue hearings (closed) into air navigation.
- 14 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Continue hearings into the Upper Colorado irrigation proposal.
- 15 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Finance and Commerce Subcommittee -- Begin hearings into newsprint production.
- 15 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Begin hearings on a Budget Bureau standard for measuring the economic feasibility of reclamation projects.
- 15 Post Office and Civil Service -- Begin hearings on proposals for a pay raise for classified federal employees.
- 16 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 -- Begin hearings on proposals dealing with the registration of persons trained in espionage and sabotage.
- 16 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 4 -- Begin hearings into the proposed amendment of part of the First Wartime Powers Act.
- 16 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Continue hearings into the Upper Colorado irrigation proposal.
- 16 Un-American Activities -- Begin hearings into Communist activities.
- 17 Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee -- Continue communism hearings at Seattle.
- 22 Veterans' Affairs Compensation and Pensions Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on veterans' compensation and pensions.
- 22 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Begin hearings on proposals to exempt independent natural gas producers from federal regulation.
- 23 Public Works Flood Control Subcommittee -- Consider resolutions on flood control.
- 28 Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee -- Continue communism hearings at Milwaukee.
- 30 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Begin hearings on the Administration's policy for developing power projects.

as "security risks" were not dismissed under the security program's procedures. Brucker said the Defense Department included such persons on its list of security discharges under Civil Service Commission orders.

Brucker denied previous charges by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R. Wis.) that the Army protects persons who were "soft on communism." McCarthy, although not a Committee member, was permitted to ask Brucker

about a "Communist major" who was identified as a former director of Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark. McCarthy described the college as a "Communist college." Brucker said he had never heard of the case. Col. W.A. Perry described Army procedures when soldiers are charged with being Communists.

March 10 -- William Mitchell, general counsel to the Atomic Energy Commission, and John A. Waters, director of AEC's security division, said they believed there had

been coordination between AEC and the Civil Defense Administration on how to meet the threat of nuclear attacks. Mitchell and Waters said clearance for access to secret atomic information had been denied in only 494 cases out of 503,810 requests since January, 1947.

RESERVE FORCES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 2967, an Administration bill to reorganize the reserve forces. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 234ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- Federal Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson endorsed the Administration reserve plan and suggested that some civil defense training also be given.

George D. Riley of the AFL supported the plan but said "even this limited program could possibly be seized upon as an opening wedge for developing full-scale UMT (universal military training)."

March 8 -- National Guard Association representatives testified.

March 10 -- Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), testified.

TOBACCO

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture Tobacco Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the burley tobacco surplus.

TESTIMONY -- March 3 -- Department of Agriculture officials recommended changes in tobacco legislation which would:

Permit re-determination of 1955 national marketing quota and state and farm acreage allotments.

Increase penalty rates for excess tobacco marketing.

Reduce acreage allotment of any person filing a false report on farm-grown tobacco.

Provide that any excess tobacco harvested in one year shall not be considered in establishing the acreage allotment for succeeding years.

Provide that growers may vote only on the question of quotas for three years, not one year.

March 9, 10 -- Discussions continued on burley tobacco.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Programs Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a study of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 235.)

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- An expanded program of aid was urged by Michael W. Straight of Americans for Democratic Action, E. Raymond Wilson of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, Bernard Weitzer of the Jewish War Veterans, and Philip M. Klutznick of B'nai B'rith.

Straight suggested some means be found by which the U.S. could appropriate funds for the United Nations program on a three- to five-year basis. Wilson favored expansion of both the U.S. and UN programs.

Weitzer said "a doubling of current appropriations and activities...and those conducted by the UN can bring us closer to...avoiding hot wars."

March 10 -- Nelson A. Rockefeller, special assistant to the President, appeared in a closed session.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On S 1048, to authorize \$1.6 billion for federal aid for highways, and S 1160, to carry out President Eisenhower's highway program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 203.)

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- C. A. Stoldt, of the Oklahoma State Highway Department, said he favored S 1048, but wanted a greater federal share in interstate roads. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), a member of the Subcommittee, called the Administration highway plan a "bonanza" for bankers. Neuberger supported a proposal to raise federal gasoline taxes to finance an expanded highway program.

March 10 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said the Democratic proposal, S 1048, was a piecemeal plan and that a highway project "of this magnitude cannot be undertaken successfully on a piecemeal basis anymore." Weeks called the Administration bill a "constructive and realistic" proposal. Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.) said S 1160 emphasized high-speed cross-country roads, but involved "de-emphasis" of all other highways.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Sen. Gore March 8 wired the 48 Governors asking if they would be able to spend an additional \$29 billion on road building programs in their states during the next 10 years.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On similar bills (HR 234, 235, 2127) to revise the federal-aid highway laws.

TESTIMONY -- March 9 -- Favoring the proposed legislation, with suggested amendments, were C. D. Curtiss, commissioner, and Henry J. Kaltenbach, solicitor, of the Bureau of Public Roads; and J.D. Burns and Irving J. Lewis of the Bureau of the Budget.

AGRICULTURE SURPLUSES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry Agricultural Surplus Disposal Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the problem of surplus farm commodities and how to increase their export.

TESTIMONY -- March 9 -- Edwin D. White of the Foreign Operations Administration generally discussed the supply of wheat, rice, and citrus fruits.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Fifty-four Senators March 9 wrote Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson asking him to "re-establish" the United States in the cotton export trade. The letter said that "without thoroughly developed plans to move our stocks, the rapid increase in production in foreign countries threatens our fair share of the world cotton market." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 234.)

MINE FLOODING

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs Mines and Mining Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 7 on similar bills (HR 38, 77, 2391, 2444) to provide temporary measures for flood control and anthracite mine drainage.

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- Appearing in support of their measures were Reps. Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.), sponsor of HR 38, Joseph L. Carrigg (R Pa.), sponsor of HR 77, and Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), sponsor of HR 2391. Fenton said water removal and flood prevention were necessary if the estimated 15 billion tons of underground hard coal are to be protected for future use. He said the industry is physically and financially unable to spend the \$17 million it would cost for the program.

Also supporting the legislation were officials from the Bureau of Mines, the State of Pennsylvania, and coal producing companies.

NARCOTICS TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the use of the narcotics trade by the Chinese Communists.

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Harry J. Anslinger, U.S. Narcotics Commissioner and U.S. representative to the United Nations Narcotics Commission, blamed Red China for an increase in narcotics available along the West Coast and New York City. He charged the Red Chinese with maintaining an official trade bureau "to promote the distribution of heroin" through legal and illegal channels.

An unidentified special agent of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau blamed the Chinese Communists for a flourishing narcotics trade in Southeast Asia and "a concentration" of drug peddling near U.S. Far East military bases. Increasing quantities of opium, morphine, and heroin have reached the U.S. by devious means from China and North Korea, he said.

Anslinger added that Red China produced about 6,000 tons of opium a year, about 10 times as much as needed by the world for medicinal purposes.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE -- House Select Small Business Subcommittee No. 2.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the activities and policies of the Small Business Administration. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 231.)

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business urged that SBA be continued, but recommended that full control be placed in the hands of the administrator subject only to the control of Congress. He said the NFIB membership did not think it was necessary to raise the SBA loan ceiling. However, he said he was "not satisfied with the share that small business is receiving from the Defense Department."

Frank S. Brainard, Jr., owner of a small Long Island defense plant, accused SBA officials of breaking a promise to lend him funds and thus forcing him to suspend operations.

March 9 -- SBA Administrator Wendell B. Barnes disputed Brainard's allegations. He said two loans had been refused Brainard before the third was refused. Barnes said part of Brainard's application for the third loan had been sent to SBA's general counsel for study and referral to the Justice Department as a possibly fraudulent application.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), Henry Bison of the National Association of Retail Grocers, and Frank Gilbert of the Metalcraft Manufacturing Sales Corp. of Kansas City, Mo., also supported continuation of the SBA.

March 10 -- Representatives of the General Services Administration and the Defense Department and Willard Triest, Annapolis, Md., manufacturer, testified in favor of the SBA.

UPPER COLORADO

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 500) to authorize construction and operation of the Colorado River storage project. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 233.)

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- Four representatives of the Colorado River Board of California opposed the bill. Raymond Matthew, chief engineer, claimed the project would require federal subsidies of \$5,000 an acre for irrigated land worth only \$150 an acre.

Benjamin G. Griffith, president of the Los Angeles Board of Water and Power, said the bill would mean a "re-interpretation" of the Colorado River Compact which would "diminish or nullify" his board's contracts for water from Hoover Dam on the lower Colorado River.

March 5 -- Opposing the bill were Joseph W. Penfold, Izaak Walton League; David R. Brower, Sierra Club; Sigurd Olson, Fred Packard and Charles Eggert, National Parks Association; C. R. Guterth, Wildlife Management Association; Spencer Smith, Forest Conservation Society; Howard Zahniser, Wilderness Society; and James Howard, general counsel, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

HELD HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 3383, 270, 2836, 3384, 4488) to authorize construction and operation of the Colorado River storage project.

TESTIMONY -- March 9 -- Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) asked Department of Interior witnesses why they thought Echo Park Dam, a key unit of the project should be built. Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of Interior, said dams might later divert some water for irrigation, but initially they would be needed to provide storage to meet commitments in the lower basin.

March 10 -- Elmer Bennett, legislative counsel, Department of Interior; and Glenn L. Emmons, commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, supported the bill.

CIVIL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services Civil Defense Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the operations and policies of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson backed the plan to keep Federal Civil Defense headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich. Peterson said the destructive range of the hydrogen bomb made it "plain" that the headquarters should be moved out of Washington. In a wire to the Subcommittee, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan said "there is a complete lack of coordination and planning between civil defense and the military," and urged that an office of secretary of civil defense be established in the Defense Department.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) urged revision of the Administration's highway program to provide adequate roads for evacuating persons from cities which might be hydrogen bomb targets.

March 8 -- Francis V. duPont, Commissioner of the Bureau of Roads, said that "upto this time" civil defense needs have not been a factor in designing public roads. Peterson suggested building large garages on the outskirts of big cities to solve the urban parking problem and to shelter people unable to get out of the city before a bomb attack.

March 9 -- Mayor Joseph S. Clark of Philadelphia said the White House was responsible for inadequate national civil defense plans. He said no governmental agency had sufficient funds to plan for civil defense, and suggested creation of a secretary of civil defense on a par with the Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force. Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee urged construction of shelters to protect against "atomic, biological, or chemical weapons."

MATUSOW TESTIMONY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the statement of Harvey M. Matusow that he testified falsely before the Subcommittee in 1952 when, as an admitted ex-Communist, he linked various persons with communism. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 231.)

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- Albert E. Kahn, co-publisher of Matusow's book, "False Witness," declined "proudly," on the basis of the Fifth Amendment, to say if he was a Communist.

Kahn testified that the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union (Ind.), expelled from the CIO in 1949 for alleged Communist domination, had advanced his firm \$3,250 for 6,700 copies of Matusow's book. Kahn also said he hired Herbert Tank as a "bodyguard" to give Matusow "needed protection" from the Justice Department and "agents, cohorts and aides" of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

March 8 -- Herbert Tank, a New York writer, said he was paid by Kahn to guard Matusow but was not under orders from the Communist Party and had never been "in the employ" of the Party. Tank invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he belonged to the Communist Party and if he had ever done any work for the Communists without pay.

Kahn said Harry Sacher, counsel for the 13 Communist leaders against whom Matusow testified, had "broached" the idea of having Matusow make an affidavit of false testimony in that case.

March 9 -- Angus Cameron, Kahn's associate publisher, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a Communist. John J. Edmiston, one-time acquaintance of Matusow, called Matusow a "cheap chisler" and suggested that passages in his diary were "phony."

RECIPROCAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 1, to extend the reciprocal trade agreements program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 232.)

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange,

National Farmers Union, National Council of American Importers, and the CIO endorsed the bill. The Farmers Union and CIO also supported a bill (S 751) to aid industries and communities suffering from the trade program.

March 7 -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) proposed a substitute to extend the Trade Agreements Act for two years and set up a commission of "experts" to study foreign trade on a specific commodity basis and recommend modifications of the program to Congress.

Opposition to HR 1 was voiced by O.R. Strackbein, Nation-Wide Committee on Export-Import Policy, and George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business.

Seeking protection for their industries were manufacturers of lace, clothespins, and clocks, hat and millinery workers, and the American Mining Congress. Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) said Japanese imports would harm textile manufacturers.

March 8 -- Congress should take over from the President the authority to act on Tariff Commission recommendations, officials of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association and Forstmann Woolen Co. urged. Other modifications of the President's authority were asked by spokesmen for luggage-lock and manufacturing chemists' groups.

President Gwilym A. Price of Westinghouse Electric Corp., speaking for 51 companies in the field, asked for an amendment setting higher tariffs on electrical and communications equipment. Other protective amendments were proposed by the National Lead and Zinc Committee and spokesmen for six dairy groups.

March 9 -- Paul G. Hoffman, head of Studebaker-Packard Corp. and former Foreign Aid Administrator, endorsed HR 1 and said, "the possible damage to American industry from foreign competition is grossly exaggerated."

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) suggested nations receiving tariff concessions pay a prescribed percentage of the U.S. minimum wage.

Requests for quotas on oil imports came from Daniel T. Buckley, representing the bituminous coal industry, and officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Anthracite Institute. The National Oil Jobbers Council opposed the quota amendment.

March 10 -- Officials of the Wool Manufacturers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association opposed the entire reciprocal trade program.

Raymond S. Smethurst, representing optical manufacturers, proposed an amendment designed to preserve essential skills needed for defense. Other witnesses seeking protection for their industries represented Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., U.S. Potters Association, Vitri-fied China Association, and Shears, Scissors and Mani-cure Implements Association.

STOCK MARKET PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a study of the stock market to determine whether the rapid rise in stock prices since September, 1953, threatens U.S. economic health. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 231ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- President Edward T. McCormick of the American Stock Exchange, New York, said stock prices were "definitely not" too high. He said stock market tipsters tended to "unbalance the market,"

and such devices as chain-letter stock promotion schemes are attempted from time to time in an "out-and-out" attempt to rig the market.

March 7 -- James E. Day of Chicago, president of the Midwest Stock Exchange, said: "...I want to make it quite clear the stock market can go down -- and substantially." He called for equal reporting requirements for over-the-counter as well as exchange stock dealers in order to wipe out the "double standard in securities."

President Ronald E. Kaehler, of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, said he thought the stock market was healthy and that most people were buying stocks to earn a steady income. He said that dividends, rather than earnings, constituted the primary factor behind stock prices.

March 8 -- Dr. John K. Galbraith, Harvard University economic professor, warned that the United States could be in the early stages of a boom-and-bust cycle similar to that which led to the 1929 financial crash. If the stock market continues to rise, he said, the Federal Reserve Board should be pressed to put trading on a cash basis. "If speculative tendencies persist," he continued, "more drastic measures invoking the tax power should be contemplated." Among the danger signs in the present boom, Galbraith said, are increased credit buying, newcomers in the market, and an increasing gap between the sale price and the book value of stocks. He said Wall Street demands for a cut in the capital gains tax should be received with "a measure of amiable skepticism."

Harold E. Wood of St. Paul, Minn., chairman of the National Association of Securities Dealers, said he knew of no manipulation or other devices affecting the prices of over-the-counter stocks. But he said the Association "has no specific power or authority to take any action which would restrain speculation, excessive or not, on the part of customers."

March 9 -- Winthrop H. Smith, managing partner of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, said he strongly opposed Dr. Galbraith's proposal that the government take steps to end credit buying of stocks as a means of curbing speculation. "I don't grant yet that there has been undue speculation," Smith said.

March 10 -- John J. McCloy, board chairman of the Chase National Bank, said industrial experience of 1953-54 cast doubt on a widely-held belief that "even a minor recession in the United States would set in train a downward spiral in the economies of other nations which they could not avoid."

Marriner S. Eccles, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said there are "elements of real danger to the economy" in the stock market and housing booms. He called for tighter credit in both fields, and said there is a paradox in today's situation: "A booming stock market and an excessive construction activity, especially in the field of housing, and an automobile production at the rate of eight million cars a year, cannot be maintained."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The Committee March 5 asked the Department of Defense for a list of the 100 companies that had the largest defense contracts in 1954. Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said the Committee would attempt to determine the effect of defense spending on the advance in stock prices.

Fulbright March 8 said he "couldn't imagine" that there was any connection between that day's break in the stock market and the study the Committee is making. Fulbright said the break in the market "is only demonstrating the wisdom" of Dr. Galbraith's words of caution.

RUBBER PLANTS

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency Production and Stabilization Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a proposal to sell 24 government-owned synthetic rubber plants to private industry, and on a bill (S 691) to reopen negotiations for the disposal of a plant at Baytown, Texas.

BACKGROUND -- On Jan. 24 the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission recommended sale of 24 of 27 government-owned plants. Unless vetoed by the Senate or House by March 25, the plan will be carried out without further action. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 98.) When the bidding period ended in May, 1954, only one offer for the Baytown plant had been made, and the Commission rejected it.

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson and Price Daniel (both, D Texas) urged approval of S 691, saying that local citizens were prepared to bid for the Baytown plant, which otherwise would go into mothballs. Commission Chairman Holman T. Pettibone and Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said enactment of S 691 might jeopardize sale of the other 24 plants unless their prospective buyers signed waivers that would permit new negotiations on the Baytown plant.

March 9 -- John L. Connolly of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. and its subsidiary, Midland Rubber Corp., and Jack B. Blalock, attorney for Edwin W. Pauley, protested the plan to sell three Los Angeles plants to Shell Chemical Corp.

Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes said the Justice Department saw no conflict with anti-trust law in the Rubber Commission's recommendations. Owen Kane of the General Accounting Office also approved the proposals. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said several companies that would get the plants had been defendants in anti-trust cases.

March 10 -- Witnesses represented companies that successfully bid for some of the 24 plants: Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals; Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corp.; Esso Standard Oil's Chemical Product Operations; and U.S. Rubber Co.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the rubber disposal plan and HR 2882, dealing with the Baytown plant.

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) praised the disposal plan and said it would give taxpayers "full, fair value" for their money.

Appearing in opposition to the plan, on grounds it might promote monopoly, were Reps. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) and Wright Patman (D Texas), who introduced H Res 170, to disapprove the proposed sales.

Reps. Albert Thomas and Jack B. Brooks (both, D Texas) testified for HR 2882.

MENTAL HEALTH

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Health and Science Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a joint resolution (H J Res 230) to provide federal grants for private studies of mental

health problems, and on Title VI (dealing with mental illness) of an omnibus bill (HR 3458) to carry out the President's health program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 232.)

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that unless effective measures were taken, "one out of every 12 children born today will spend part of his life in a mental hospital." She cited figures indicating that 6 percent of the population was suffering "serious mental disorders," the cost of hospital care and veterans' benefits for mental illness was over \$1 billion a year, and half of U.S. hospital beds were occupied by mental patients.

Mrs. Hobby urged greater federal aid for training mental health specialists, for grants for state health services, and for projects to develop better institutional care.

Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, a federal institution, stressed the need to develop better rehabilitation methods. After one year in a mental hospital, he said, "patients have a 50-50 chance of release." After eight years, "the odds are more than 99 to 1."

March 9 -- Mike Gorman, executive director, National Mental Health Committee, said an advisory committee had urged that \$30 million be authorized for the National Institute of Mental Health for fiscal 1956, but the President had asked for only \$17.5 million.

Dr. Daniel Blain of the American Psychiatric Association endorsed H J Res 230. He and Gorman urged stepped-up training of psychiatric personnel.

March 10 -- Drs. David B. Allman and Leo H. Bartemeier of the American Medical Association endorsed H J Res 230 and Title VI of the omnibus bill. Bartemeier, chairman of the AMA's Council on Mental Health, emphasized the need for a comprehensive "survey and evaluation of our facilities and programs for the diagnosis, treatment and care of the mentally ill." He said "patchwork, stop-gap programs...are keeping us on a treadmill...doing little to reduce and prevent mental illness."

He also supported a "temporary" increase in funds for the National Institute of Mental Health to develop traineeships and improved methods of treatment and rehabilitation.

IMMIGRATION REORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a plan for reorganization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service which was placed in effect Jan. 3.

TESTIMONY -- March 9 -- Gen. J.M. Swing, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, told the Subcommittee that the reorganization will decentralize the service, save about \$500,000 annually, and improve operational efficiency.

MARINE BASE SCHOOL

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- Ordered favorably a bill (HR 3253) to amend Section 6 of PL 874, 81st Congress, to provide for the continued operation of certain schools on Marine Corps installations. (For hearings, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 231.)

Appropriations

POST OFFICE

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations Treasury-Post Office Departments Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- March 10 on closed hearings held Feb. 16-23 on Post Office Department funds for fiscal 1956.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said his department estimated its needs for funds for fiscal 1956 at \$2.7 billion. This figure he said, was \$53 million, or 1.9 percent, over expected spending in 1955, but would cover a 3 percent increase in the volume of mail handled. Summerfield said \$8.6 million of the additional \$53 million was needed for capital improvements; \$12.3 million for transportation of the additional volume of mail; \$11.3 million for group insurance and employee uniforms; and the remaining \$20.3 million for handling the additional 1.6 billion pieces of mail.

Summerfield estimated that the Post Office deficit for fiscal 1956 would be \$285 million, compared to an estimated deficit of \$313 million for fiscal 1955 and an actual deficit of \$399 million for fiscal 1954. He said the Department had used "all practical" means to decrease the deficit. "We must be realistic," he said, "and face... the fact that we must increase our revenues by...some upward adjustment in first-, second-, and third-class rates."

Feb. 21 -- Assistant Postmaster General Eugene J. Lyons said integration of personnel functions in the Bureau of Personnel would result in a reduction of 39 positions from 138 originally requested for fiscal 1956.

Assignments

House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee chairmen named Feb. 25:

Health and Science -- J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

Transportation and Communications -- Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Commerce and Finance -- Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.)

House Select Small Business Subcommittee chairmen named Feb. 28:

Regulatory Agencies -- Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.)

Small Business Administration and Problems of Procurement, Loans and Disposal -- Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.)

Minerals and Raw Materials -- Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.)

Aircraft Industry -- Tom Steed (D Okla.)

Distribution Problems -- James Roosevelt (D Calif.)

Senate Agriculture and Forestry Special Subcommittee Chairman named March 8:

On S 153, to amend the Rural Electric Classification Act of 1936 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

House Post Office and Civil Service Special Subcommittee chairmen named March 8:

On HR 4659, to correct inequities in pay schedules of Post Office Department vehicle dispatchers -- George M. Rhodes (D Pa.)

On HR 3948, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act -- John Dowdy (D Texas.)

Senate Banking and Currency Special Subcommittee Chairman named March 9:

Automobile Marketing -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)



(March 1-7)

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix...

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Bills Acted On A-87

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced A-88

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

HR 3828. Public Law 9. Adjust the salaries of judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, and Members of Congress. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 14. Passed House, 283-118 Feb. 16. Passed Senate, 62-24, Feb. 23, amended. House adopted conference report Feb. 25. Senate rejected conference report Feb. 25. House disagreed to Senate amendments Feb. 28. Senate adopted second conference report Feb. 28. House adopted second conference report March 1. President signed March 2.

2. Sent to President

S 456. Regulate fishing nets in Alaska waters. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 11, amended. Passed Senate Feb. 21, amended. Passed House March 7.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 752. Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to eliminate requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from CCC stocks. EASTLAND (D Miss.) SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2, amended. Passed Senate March 4, amended.

S J Res 42. Amend National Housing Act to increase by \$1.5 billion the FHA mortgage insurance authority. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 15. Senate passed Feb. 25. House passed March 2.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and others. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 2.
- S 72. Provide that certain lands acquired by U.S. shall be administered by Secretary of Agriculture as national forest lands. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 4.
- S 802. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act re removal of requirement for final physical examination. RUSSELL (D Ga.) SALTONTSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 4.
- S 804. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 re advance payments to members of uniformed services. RUSSELL (D Ga.) SALTONTSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 4.
- S 829. Authorize armed forces personnel to participate in certain international amateur sports competitions. BENDER (R Ohio). Senate Armed Services reported March 4, amended.
- S 941. Authorize federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2.
- S 942. Repeal law providing revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2.
- S 1051. Amend Commodity Exchange Act regarding fees for registrations and renewals of certificates. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 249. Provide for regulation of nets in Alaska waters. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 2, amended. House tabled when S 456 passed in lieu March 7.
- HR 1573. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 22. House passed March 2.
- H J Res 202. Amend National Housing Act to authorize \$1.5 billion increase in FHA mortgage insurance. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 22. Indefinitely postponed when House passed S J Res 42, in lieu, March 2.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 100. Permit mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3, amended.
- HR 780. Invoke aid of courts in compelling testimony of congressional witnesses. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 3.
- HR 2126. Amend act of July 3, 1952 re research in development and utilization of saline waters. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7.
- HR 2535. Enable people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form constitution and state government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with original states. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3, amended.
- HR 4259. Provide a one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and provide \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported Feb. 22. House passed 242-175 Feb. 25. Senate Finance reported March 1, amended.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

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| <p>1. AGRICULTURE</p> <p>2. APPROPRIATIONS</p> <p>3. EDUCATION & WELFARE</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Housing & Schools</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Safety & Health</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Social Security</p> <p>4. FOREIGN POLICY</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Administrative Policy</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">International Relations</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Immigration & Naturalization</p> <p>5. LABOR</p> <p>6. MILITARY & VETERANS</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Defense Policy</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Veterans</p> | <p>7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Civil Service</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Commemorative</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Congress</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Constitution, Civil Rights</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Crimes, Courts, Prisons</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">District of Columbia</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Indian & Territorial Affairs</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Land and Land Transfers</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Post Office</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Presidential Policy</p> <p>8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Business & Banking</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Commerce & Communications</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Natural Resources</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Public Works & Reclamation</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Taxes & Tariffs</p> |
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Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

- CASE (R S.D.) S 1264.....3/2/55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.
- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1266.....3/2/55. Provide for retirement of government capital in certain institutions operating under supervision of Farm Credit Administration and increase borrower participation in management and control of federal farm credit system. Agriculture.
- YOUNG (R Nev.) S 1252.....3/2/55. Provide price support for class II durum wheat of 1955 crop at 125 percent of parity. Agriculture.
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- COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4514.....3/1/55. Strengthen investigation provisions of Commodity Exchange Act. Agriculture.
- HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 4615.....3/3/55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.
- HENDERSON (R Ohio) HR 4570.....3/2/55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.
- HILL (R Colo.) HR 4571.....3/2/55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to continue to make certain emergency loans and provide improved emergency credit source for farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.
- JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 4572.....3/2/55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to provide greater flexibility in making rural-electrification loans, by eliminating requirement that half of funds for such loans be allotted among states, and removing limit on amount of unallotted funds which may be loaned in any state or in territories. Agriculture.
- LeCOMPTE (R Kan.) HR 4575.....3/2/55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay indemnity for losses and expenses incurred during July 1954 in destruction, treatment or processing, under authority of law, of swine, swine carcasses and products derived from swine carcasses, infected with vesicular exanthema. Agriculture.
- METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4577.....3/2/55. Safeguard health, efficiency, and morale of American people, provide for improved nutrition through more effective distribution of food supplies, through food-allotment program, assist in maintaining fair prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products, prevent burdening and obstructing channels of interstate commerce, and promote full use of agricultural resources. Agriculture.
- METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4686.....3/7/55. Similar to Johnson (D Wis.) HR 4572.
- METCALF (D Mont.) H J Res 241.....3/2/55. Establish national policy for production of food and fiber to make full economic use of

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from March 1, 1955, through March 7, 1955.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,324	4,718
Joint Resolutions	53	246
Concurrent Resolutions	15	92
Simple Resolutions	72	167
TOTAL	1,464	5,223

- productive capacity of U.S. farms to improve domestic nutrition and clothing standards and buttress foreign policy of U.S. Agriculture.
- SHEEHAN (R Ill.) HR 4529.....3/1/55. Amend Sugar Act of 1948 re determination of sugar quotas. Agriculture.
- SIMPSON (R Ill.) H J Res 244.....3/3/55. Make provision re sales of Commodity Credit Corporation feed grains. Agriculture.
- THOMPSON (D Texas) HR 4647.....3/7/55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

- *ALLOTT (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Kerr (D Okla.), Millikin (R Colo.), Monroney (D Okla.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 1319.....3/4/55. Make available unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for agricultural-conservation program for wind-erosion control measures. Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

- MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4527.....3/1/55. Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended re requirements governing savings and loan associations. Banking and Currency.
- THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 4696.....3/7/55. Establish program of grants to states for development of fine arts programs and projects. Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- *HILL (D Ala.), Thyne (R Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.J.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 1323.....3/4/55. Authorize 5-year program of grants for construction of medical educational and research facilities. Labor.
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- BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4646.....3/7/55. Amend section 4421 of Revised Statutes to remove requirement as to verifying under oath certain certificates of inspection. Merchant Marine.
- BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4653.....3/7/55. Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 475) re life preservers for river steamers. Merchant Marine.
- DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 4622.....3/3/55. Similar to Hale (R Maine) HR 4519.
- FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4667.....3/7/55. Authorize 5-year program of grants for construction of medical and dental educational and research facilities. Commerce.
- HALE (R Maine) HR 4519.....3/1/55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.
- KING (D Calif.) HR 4522.....3/1/55. Similar to Hale (R Maine) HR 4519.
- LANE (D Mass.) HR 4574.....3/2/55. Similar to Hale (R Maine) HR 4519.
- McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4617.....3/3/55. Similar to Hale (R Maine) HR 4519.
- MERROW (R N.H.) HR 4619.....3/3/55. Similar to Hale (R Maine) HR 4519.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 4691.....3/7/55. Amend act entitled "An act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting hours of service of employees thereon" approved March 4, 1907. Commerce.
- STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 4583.....3/2/55. Authorize and request President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in U.S. adequate number of world's outstanding experts and coordinate and utilize their services in supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer. Foreign Affairs.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 4699.....3/7/55. Similar to Hale (R Maine) HR 4519.
WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 4701.....3/7/55. Similar to Hale (R Maine) HR 4519.

SOCIAL SECURITY

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1251.....3/2/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that annuity of widow of deceased employee shall not be reduced on account of any benefits to which she may be entitled under Social Security Act. Labor.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Purtell (R Conn.), Bender (R Ohio), Allott (R Colo.) S 1307.....3/4/55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to authorize more effective use of special fund provided for in section 44. Labor.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 1278.....3/2/55. Further define self-employed individuals for purposes of federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Finance.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 1279.....3/2/55. Provide that services performed by agricultural employees who are not employed by same employer for more than 60 days in calendar year shall not be considered to be employment for purposes of coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Finance.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 4555.....3/2/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that survivors of certain deceased employees who had 30 years' service or more at time of their deaths shall be entitled to survivor's benefits under that act. Commerce.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 4556.....3/2/55. Amend Social Security Act to increase minimum benefits payable thereunder, to lower from 65 to 60 age at which such benefits become payable and provide that deductions on account of outside earnings shall not be made in case of beneficiaries 60 years of age or older. Ways and Means.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4517.....3/1/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits may become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

KELLEY (D Pa.) H Res 167.....3/3/55. Authorize Committee on Education and Labor to investigate and study problems of aging and aged. Rules.

KING (D Calif.) HR 4573.....3/2/55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of law. Ways and Means.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 4623.....3/3/55. Increase, in case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) HR 4578.....3/2/55. Amend Social Security Act to reduce for purposes of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, age requirement from age 65 to 60. Ways and Means.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 4692.....3/7/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable at age 62 in lieu of at age 65. Ways and Means.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 4693.....3/7/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that in case of women term "retirement age" shall mean age 60. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 4580.....3/2/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which widows' benefits become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

SCHENCK (R Ohio) HR 4619.....3/3/55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of dentistry. Ways and Means.

SELLEN (D Ala.) HR 4626.....3/3/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 4696.....3/7/55. Amend title I of Social Security Act to provide that cost of certain age searches made by Bureau of Census to aid in determining eligibility of applicants for old-age assistance under approved state plans shall be paid from funds generally available for payments to states under such title. Ways and Means.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 4620.....3/3/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits thereunder from 65 to 55 in case of widows and from 65 to 60 in case of other women. Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

GEORGE (D Ga.) (by request) S 1310.....3/4/55. Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, re claims against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1287.....3/2/55. Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. Foreign Relations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1273.....3/2/55. Amend section 1, 3, and 4 of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended re partnership, association, or organization financed by foreign government or political party. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 4673.....3/7/55. Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite final determination of claims. Judiciary.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1315.....3/4/55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act re persons seeking application for admission to U.S. who are religious ministers or professors. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1258.....3/2/55. Permit naturalization of certain persons by reason of honorable service in U.S. Navy prior to Dec. 24, 1952. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 4625.....3/3/55. Similar to Thompson (D N.J.) HR 4533.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 4533.....3/1/55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 4535.....3/1/55. Similar to Thompson (D N.J.) HR 4533.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SYMINGTON (D Mo.) S Res 71.....3/2/55. Request President of U.S. to present to UN proposal to explore possibilities of limiting proportion of every nation's resources devoted to military purposes and to increase steadily proportion devoted to improving living levels of people. Foreign Relations.

5. Labor

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Murray (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Pastore (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1269.....3/2/55. Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended re forcing any person to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1288.....3/2/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include in definition of "agriculture" maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained and operated for farming purposes. Labor.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4565.....3/2/55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 re forcing any person to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 4681.....3/7/55. Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act. Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1280.....3/2/55. Provide for uniform classification of certain persons who are subject to provisions of Universal Military Training and Services Act. Armed Services.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1259.....3/2/55. Amend act of Jan. 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect provisions of title II of First War Powers Act, 1941. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1304.....3/4/55. Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4645.....3/7/55. Facilitate procurement of doctors of medicine and dentistry for armed forces by providing grants and scholarships for education in medical and dental professions. Armed Services.

BOGGS (D La.) H Res 162.....3/1/55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of national civilian air policy and its enforcement. Rules.

ERAY (R Ind.) HR 4654.....3/7/55. Provide that prices charged for barber services at certain Army and Air Force installations shall not be less than 80 percent of prices charged for barber services in nearby civilian trade area. Armed Services.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 4672.....3/7/55. Increase annuities of certain retired civilian members of teaching staffs of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 4695.....3/7/55. Authorize Secretary of Army to make monetary allowance in lieu of providing headstone or marker for unmarked grave of soldier or member or former member of armed forces. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 4704.....3/7/55. Provide for examination preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service. Armed Services.

VETERANS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1282.....3/2/55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, to extend until July 1, 1959 basic service period for establishing eligibility for educational benefits. Labor.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 4510.....3/1/55. Amend paragraph I(a) part I of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended, to make its provisions applicable to active service during enlistment or employment entered into on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to Feb. 1, 1955. Veterans.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4658.....3/7/55. Amend section 602 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide optional method of settlement of certain contracts of insurance which matured prior to Sept. 30, 1944. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 4562.....3/2/55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a) to provide for payment of not in excess of \$75 to cover cost of acquisition of burial site for certain deceased veterans. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 4563.....3/2/55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that Administrator of Veterans Affairs may fix special compensation rates for certain seriously disabled veterans. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4564.....3/2/55. Provide for Veterans Administration general, medical, and surgical hospital of 500 beds at Russellville, Ala. Veterans.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4674.....3/7/55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, to provide for payment of additional amount to cover cost of burial lot in connection with funeral and burial of deceased veterans. Veterans.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4684.....3/7/55. Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection. Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

*BIBBLE (D Nev.), Knowland (R Calif.) S J Res 51.....3/2/55. Extend invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold 1960 winter Olympic games at Squaw Valley, Calif. Judiciary.

*ERVIN (D N.C.), Holland (D Fla.), Martin (R Pa.) S 1311.....3/4/55. Authorize incorporation of Army and Navy Legion of Valor of U.S.A. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1254.....3/2/55. Create federal commission to study copyright laws and make recommendations for their revision. Judiciary.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 4553.....3/2/55. Incorporate Army and Navy Union of U.S.A. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) H Con Res 92.....3/3/55. Extend congratulations of Congress re celebration of Jewish centenary in America. Judiciary.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H J Res 239.....3/2/55. Designate third week in October of each year as National Farmers Week. Judiciary.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H J Res 240.....3/2/55. Designate third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day. Judiciary.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4676.....3/7/55. Provide for national cemetery in vicinity of Los Angeles in state of California. Interior.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) H Res 164.....3/2/55. Make provision re proper nomenclature of hurricanes. Commerce.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) H Res 165.....3/2/55. Express felicitations of House on occasion of 100th anniversary of incorporation of city of Hoboken, N.J. Judiciary.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 4700.....3/7/55. Provide for extension of terms of patents where use, exploitation, or promotion thereof was prevented, impaired, or delayed by causes due to war, national emergency, or other causes. Judiciary.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) H J Res 245.....3/3/55. Designate 26th day of May of each year beginning with year 1955 as National Country Music Day. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1293.....3/4/55. Make provision re payment of salaries to recess appointees. Judiciary.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) S 1309.....3/4/55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act approved Sept. 7, 1916, as amended, by providing for reimbursement of expenditures from Employees' Compensation Fund by federal employing agencies. Labor.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 4665.....3/7/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that employees with at least 30 years of service may retire with full annuities at 55 years of age. Civil Service.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4523.....3/1/55. Amend section 7 of Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide that benefits may be paid under such act concurrently with retired pay under title III of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948. Labor.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4688.....3/7/55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4531.....3/1/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 4614.....3/3/55. Provide that Mikveh Israel Cemetery in Philadelphia, Pa. shall be national shrine. Interior.

CONGRESS

*BYRD (D Va.), Clements (D Ky.), Anderson (D N.M.), Darrett (R Wyo.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capelhart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Curtis (R Neb.), Daniel (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ervin (D N.C.), Flanders (R Vt.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hruska (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Mundt (R S.D.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R Maine), Smith (R N.J.), Symington (D Mo.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Tye (R Minn.), Welker (R Idaho), Williams (R Del.) S Con Res 15.....3/4/55. Provide for annual consolidated appropriation bills. Rules.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 4511.....3/1/55. Reorganize Capitol Police force to increase efficiency in performance of its duties. Administration.

JENSEN (R Iowa) HR 4521.....3/1/55. Similar to Bentley (R Mich.) HR 4511.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

BYRD (D Va.) S J Res 52.....3/2/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re disapproval of items or provisions in appropriations bills. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 53.....3/4/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for direct popular election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H J Res 238.....3/2/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. relative to disapproval of items of provisions in appropriation bills. Judiciary.

GWINN (R N.Y.) H J Res 246.....3/7/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re prohibiting U.S. government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens and limiting debts and expenditures. Judiciary.

HAYS (D Ark.) H J Res 242.....3/3/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Chavez (D N.M.) S 1297.....3/4/55. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to regulate transportation and shipment of fireworks. Commerce.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1256.....3/2/55. Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1302.....3/4/55. Amend section 490 of title 14, U.S.C. re settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1303.....3/4/55. Amend section 4004 title 18, U.S.C. re administering oaths and taking acknowledgments by officials of federal penal and correctional institutions. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1305.....3/4/55. Further amend act of July 3, 1943 (ch. 189, 57 Stat. 372) re settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or certain civilian employees of U.S. by removing certain limitations on payment of such claims and time within which such claims may be filed. Judiciary.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4613.....3/3/55. Establish in Bureau of Customs U.S. Customs Port Patrol and U.S. Customs Border Patrol to improve enforcement of anti-smuggling laws. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4513.....3/1/55. Prohibit wiretapping except by court-authorized federal officer engaged in investigation of crimes against security of U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4559.....3/2/55. Amend section 1784 of title 28, U.S.C. re publication of notice. Judiciary.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 4669.....3/7/55. Provide for assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for control of juvenile delinquency. Labor.

REED (R Ill.) H J Res 237.....3/2/55. Strengthen and improve state and local programs to combat and control juvenile delinquency. Labor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1321.....3/4/55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1274.....3/2/55. Amend act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422) to provide for appointment by Commissioners of D.C. of special policemen. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1275.....3/2/55. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate employees of District to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of D.C. acquired by U.S. for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools, and other institutions. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1276.....3/2/55. Amend act entitled "An act to provide for better registration of births in D.C. and for other purposes", approved March 1, 1907 re regulations and rules governing filing of reports of births. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1277.....3/2/55. Amend act entitled "An act to control possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in D.C. to provide penalties to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes", approved July 8, 1932. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1289.....3/4/55. Establish family court in and for D.C. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 243.....3/3/55. Control number of licenses issued in D.C. for operation of motor vehicles for hire (taxicabs). D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4624.....3/3/55. Establish family court in and for D.C. D.C.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 4687.....3/7/55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in D.C. Public Works.

SMITH (D Va.) (by request) HR 4532.....3/1/55. Amend D.C. Sales Tax Act and D.C. Use Tax Act to limit sales and use tax on vendors to amount of reimbursement authorized to be collected by them if they can establish such amount by accurate records. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 4697.....3/7/55. Amend Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of D.C. of 1934 as amended re quoting of license of more than one class forbidden. D.C.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 4705.....3/7/55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center. D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4512.....3/1/55. Alleviate and adjust heirship problem involved in Indian trust or restricted allotments and promote economic use of Indian lands. Interior.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4650.....3/7/55. Amend Canal Zone Code by addition of provisions authorizing regulation of sale and use of fireworks in Canal Zone. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4652.....3/7/55. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain property to Panama Canal Company. Merchant Marine.

CARLYLE (D N.C.) HR 4656.....3/7/55. Make provision re Lumbee Indians of North Carolina. Interior.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 4666.....3/7/55. Authorize restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands upon Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

BEALL (R Md.) S 1262.....3/2/55. Transfer ownership to Allegany County, Md. of bridge loaned to such county by Bureau of Public Roads. Public Works.

*BEALL (R Md.), Butler (R Md.) S 1263.....3/2/55. Provide for relief of city of Frederick, Md. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1260.....3/2/55. Authorize grant or retrocession to state of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land. Judiciary.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.) S 1261.....3/2/55. Authorize conveyance of certain lands within Caven Point terminal and ammunition loading pier, New Jersey, to N.J. Turnpike Authority. Armed Services.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 4678.....3/7/55. Similar to Wright (D Texas) HR 4586.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 4680.....3/7/55. Affirm title to certain tract of land in California vested in state of California on Jan. 21, 1897. Interior.

PFOST (D Idaho) HR 4690.....3/7/55. Provide for relief of city of Priest River, Idaho. Judiciary.

WRIGHT (D Texas) HR 4586.....3/2/55. Require Secretary of Army under certain circumstances to offer land in reservoir areas for sale to former owners thereof. Public Works.

POST OFFICE

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) S 1292.....3/4/55. Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 4655.....3/7/55. Authorize expansion of post-office facilities at Williston, N.D. Public Works.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4557.....3/2/55. Amend postal service laws re publication of attachments. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4659.....3/7/55. Amend section 16 of act entitled "An act to adjust salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in field service of Post Office Department," approved Oct. 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 632; 39 U.S.C. 876c). Civil Service.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 4567.....3/2/55. Prohibit sales from vending machines of postage stamps accompanied by matter bearing or containing advertising. Judiciary.

GUISSER (R Calif.) HR 4569.....3/2/55. Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4644.....3/7/55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service to eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

WRIGHT (D Texas) HR 4585.....3/2/55. Amend act of Aug. 24, 1912 to simplify procedures governing mailings of certain publications of churches and church organizations. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1301.....3/4/55. Limit acquisition and use by agencies of federal government of equipment for reproducing documents and drawings, papers on sensitized materials. Government Operations.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4558.....3/2/55. Amend section 11 of Administrative Procedure Act re appointment of competent examiners for each agency. Judiciary.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 4660.....3/7/55. Amend further Federal and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes. Government Operations.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4516.....3/1/55. Extend to grazing lessees right of compensation for losses sustained by reason of use of public domain or other property for war or national defense purposes. Interior.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1313.....3/4/55. Increase insurance protection of depositors in federally insured banks from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Banking and Currency.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4561.....3/2/55. Amend section 28 of Bankruptcy Act of 1938 re designation of newspapers. Judiciary.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 4661.....3/7/55. Provide that all U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust." Banking and Currency.

KELLEY (D Pa.) H Res 166.....3/3/55. Authorize Committee on Education and Labor to investigate and study administration of Bay American Act. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4525.....3/1/55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re Secs. 204, 221, 207. Banking and Currency.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 4628.....3/3/55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to authorize loans to be made by Small Business Administration to municipalities having substantial labor surplus. Banking and Currency.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4584.....3/2/55. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws establishing uniform statute of limitations. Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BUSH (R Conn.) S 1300.....3/4/55. Declare certain portion of waterway at Greenwich, Conn., in which is located Greenwich Harbor, a non-navigable stream. Commerce.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Allott (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bender (R Ohio), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Curtis (R Neb.), Daniel (D Texas), Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.),

Ellender (D La.), Fulbright (D Ark.), George (D Ga.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Johnson (D Texas), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 38.....2/4/55. Consent to interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. Commerce.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1316.....3/4/55. Amend subsection 216 (c), part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges and classifications. Commerce.

DONNER (D N.C.) HR 4651.....3/7/55. Authorize biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. Merchant Marine.

CARLYLE (D N.C.) HR 4657.....3/7/55. Amend section 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1936 to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers to grant free or reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4677.....3/7/55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1936, as amended re expediting and simplifying financial arrangement between CAB and subsidized carriers. Commerce.

JOHANSEN (R Mich.) HR 4679.....3/7/55. Retrocede to state of Michigan concurrent jurisdiction over that portion of former U.S. Highway No. 12 (Dickman Highway) traversing Fort Custer, Mich. Armed Services.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4528.....3/1/55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of documents evidencing lease, mortgage, conditional sale or bailment of motor vehicles sold to or owned by certain carriers subject to such act. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4648.....3/7/55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1936, as amended. Commerce.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 4627.....3/3/55. Prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 4703.....3/7/55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, re issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity and railway property. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

ETLE (D Nev.) S 1268.....3/2/55. Authorize establishment of National Minerals Advisory Council. Interior.

DONNER (D N.C.) HR 4649.....3/7/55. Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (49 Stat. 451; U.S.C. 718d) as amended. Merchant Marine.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 4515.....3/1/55. Increase depletion rate on thenardite. Ways and Means.

ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) HR 4664.....3/7/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads. Interior.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 4560.....3/2/55. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re protection for independent producers and gatherers of natural gas against federal regulation and consumers against exorbitant rates. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4675.....3/7/55. Similar to Harris (D Ark.) HR 4560.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 4520.....3/1/55. Similar to Edmondson (D Okla.) HR 4515.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1290.....3/4/55. Provide for construction of certain government buildings in D.C. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1283.....3/2/55. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of toll bridge across Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn. Public Works.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 1318.....3/4/55. Authorize construction of highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas and Okla. Public Works.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Pastore (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1285.....3/2/55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act re specifications for contracts in excess of \$2,000 for public buildings. Labor.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 4552.....3/2/55. Authorize construction of highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas and Okla. Public Works.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4629.....3/3/55. Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 4662.....3/7/55. Provide for flood control, irrigation and navigation in Willamette River Basin by providing for construction, operation and maintenance of power facilities and

appurtenances at Cougar Dam and Reservoir, Green Peter Dam and Reservoir, and White Bridge Dam and Reregulating Reservoir. Public Works.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4663.....3/7/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Trinity River Division, Central Valley project, Calif. under federal reclamation laws. Interior.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4566.....3/2/55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act re specifications for contract in excess of \$2,000 for public buildings. Labor.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 4518.....3/1/55. Create federal highway corporation for financing construction of national system of interstate highways, and amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355) as amended. Public Works.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 4630.....3/3/55. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of toll bridge across Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn. Foreign Affairs.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4682.....3/7/55. Authorize General Services Administrator to construct new federal office building at Los Angeles, Calif. on land now owned or hereafter acquired by U.S. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4683.....3/7/55. Amend section 101 of River and Harbor Act of 1954, approved Sept. 3, 1954 (ch 1264, P L No. 780 83rd Cong.) to extend time for work done by local interests on dredging project at Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif., authorizing Secretary of Army to make reimbursement therefor. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4685.....3/7/55. Provide for purchase of site for new federal office building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

MINSHALL (R Ohio) HR 4524.....3/1/55. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of breakwater for protection of the Cleveland, Lakewood, Rocky River, and Bay Village, Ohio, shore of Lake Erie. Public Works.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 4689.....3/7/55. Adopt and authorize improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 4534.....3/1/55. Amend act establishing Commission of Fine Arts re authorization of appropriated sums to enable Commission to carry out functions. Administration.

WEAVER (R Neb.) HR 4702.....3/7/55. Authorize modification of flood-control project for Missouri River Agricultural Levee Unit 513-512-R, Richardson County, Neb. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1281.....3/2/55. Exempt from tax billiard and pool tables maintained by religious organizations if no charge is made for their use. Finance.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 4621.....3/3/55. Similar to Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) HR 4568.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 4668.....3/7/55. Amend section 4021 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re aromatic cactus. Ways and Means.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 4568.....3/2/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 30 percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. Ways and Means.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 4670.....3/7/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that taxpayer may deduct amounts paid to acquire, improve, or repair home to extent that such amounts do not exceed 5 percent of his adjusted gross income for taxable year. Ways and Means.

HARRISON (D Va.) HR 4671.....3/7/55. Amend certain provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 re import duties on wool. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4616.....3/3/55. Provide that certain caps shall be dutiable under paragraph 1504 of Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4526.....3/1/55. Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes and admissions to certain race tracks. Ways and Means.

PELLY (R Wis.) HR 4579.....3/2/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to repeal duty on crude silica. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4694.....3/7/55. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4581.....3/2/55. Amend section 4091 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re imposition of tax upon lubricating oils and amend section 6416 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re overpayments of tax. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4582.....3/2/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductions from gross income of amounts contributed to employees' trusts. Ways and Means.

SISK (D Calif.) HR 4530.....3/1/55. Repeal provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which give tax preference to individuals who receive dividends. Ways and Means.



Late Developments

March 11, 1955

Late developments of the week ending March 11, briefly summarized on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the March 18 Weekly Report.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS -- A bill (HR 4876) providing appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for fiscal 1956 was reported (H Rept 204) March 11 by the House Appropriations Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee. The report recommended total appropriations of \$3,282,553,000, which was 2.3 percent or \$77,697,000 less than the amount requested for fiscal 1956.

PERESS PROBE -- Sen. John L. McClellan, Chairman of the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, announced March 11 that his group would begin hearings March 15 on the Army career of Maj. Irving Peress, who was called a "Fifth Amendment Communist" by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). McClellan said the Subcommittee voted unanimously for a "complete investigation" and has drawn up a list of 22 prospective witnesses.

FERGUSON NOMINATION -- President Eisenhower March 11 nominated ex-Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich., 1943-55) to be ambassador to the Philippines. The President accepted the resignation of the present Philippine ambassador, Adm. Raymond A. Spruance (ret.). Ferguson, who is 66, was defeated for re-election to the Senate by Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D).

YALTA AGREEMENTS -- Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) March 11 introduced a resolution (S Res 75) to require the President to take steps to repudiate any secret agreements reached at the World War II Yalta Conference. McCarthy said 1952 Republican campaign pledges promised repudiation of secret agreements.

TAX DEBATE -- The Senate March 11 agreed to limit debate, beginning March 15, on a bill (HR 4529) to continue existing corporate and excise taxes for one year. Under the agreement, debate would be limited to four hours on the Democratic proposal to cut income taxes or on any substitute proposal.

TROOPS IN EUROPE -- President Eisenhower March 10 said the United States will continue to defend West Europe with its "fair share" of military forces as long as there is a threat to the area. The President's policy message was contained in letters to prime ministers of the seven countries which would compose the Western European Union.

1. 1952

2. 1953

3. 1954

4. 1955


5. 1956















6. 1957

Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of March 11, 1955

REPORTED  PASSED ☒ KILLED X SIGNED 

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
RECIPROCAL TRADE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
HEALTH REINSURANCE					
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
ALASKAN STATEHOOD					
DRAFT EXTENSION		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
RESERVE PROGRAM					
SUGAR ACT					
BRICKER AMENDMENT					
FORMOSA POLICY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
MUTUAL SECURITY					
MINIMUM WAGE					
HOUSING PROGRAMS					
HIGHWAY PROGRAM					
POSTAL RATES					
CONGRESSIONAL PAY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
INCOME TAX CUT		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 X		
EXCISE EXTENSION		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
POSTAL PAY RAISE					
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS					

APPROPRIATIONS

Treasury - Post Office Appropriation bill reported in House

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The Week in Congress

New Tax Program Democrats unveiled a new income tax-cutting program as the Senate began debate on a bill to extend existing corporate and excise taxes. The Democratic plan would provide a \$20 income tax cut for the head of each household, plus lesser cuts for dependents, while increasing federal revenue through the repeal of certain other tax exclusions. Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey labeled the plan "bad from every point of view" and "just as political" as the flat \$20 tax cut voted by the House but eliminated by a Senate committee.

Trade Pro and Con

Two Senate committees received testimony on the effect of foreign goods on domestic industry. Before one Committee, manufacturers of lace, clothespins, clocks, and electrical goods urged higher tariffs. Before another glass manufacturers and mining associations demanded that imports be cut.

Rigid Supports

The House Agriculture Committee re-opened the argument over farm price supports by reporting a measure which would restore rigid supports at 90 percent of parity for the next three years...one Senate committee discussed ways to move U.S. surplus farm products into export channels, while another Senate unit approved a measure which would increase 1955 cotton acreage allotments.

Political Clearance

Two of President Eisenhower's appointees who have been under fire by political opponents cleared their first hurdles. A Senate committee voted, 7-3, to approve the nomination of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General, while another unit voted, 10-4, to approve John Marshall Harlan's nomination to the Supreme Court.

Pay Call

Incentive pay boosts for long-term servicemen would be authorized in a bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate. The measure, which would cost the government \$745 million a year, would grant raises ranging from 6 to 25 percent. House passage was by a 399-1 roll-call vote. The lone dissenter: Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.).

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

Code for Probes

The House Rules Committee went on record in favor of a code for probes. If approved by the House, the Committee's resolution would ban one-man investigations and allow accused persons to defend themselves against testimony which might "defame, degrade, or incriminate" them.

Too Much Security?

Government officials were quizzed about the federal security system by a Senate subcommittee. The Administration's program was labeled "sound" by one official, while a Senator termed it a "legislative maze." Before the hearings began, the Justice Department announced seven revisions in procedures to be followed when a federal employee is accused of being a security risk.

Taking Stock

A Harvard economist and a former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board told a Senate committee they feared for the future of U.S. economic health if the stock market continues to rise. Officials of three stock exchanges, however, said that prices aren't too high and the situation isn't dangerous. The committee is studying the rise in stock prices.

Coming Up

After one year of groundwork and another of heavy construction, President Eisenhower has begun his third year with 175 legislative recommendations designed to consolidate the record Republicans will place before the voters in 1956. Moreover, according to Congressional Quarterly's analysis, the President's emphasis apparently has shifted from domestic matters to foreign affairs and military security. Democrats, however, may attempt to make major revisions in the President's program.